SATURDAY NIGHT

IN THIS ISSUE

CANADIAN SHOP PAPERS ARE COMMUNIST POISON

THE MAN AGAINST DUPLESSIS

MAY 1, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 30

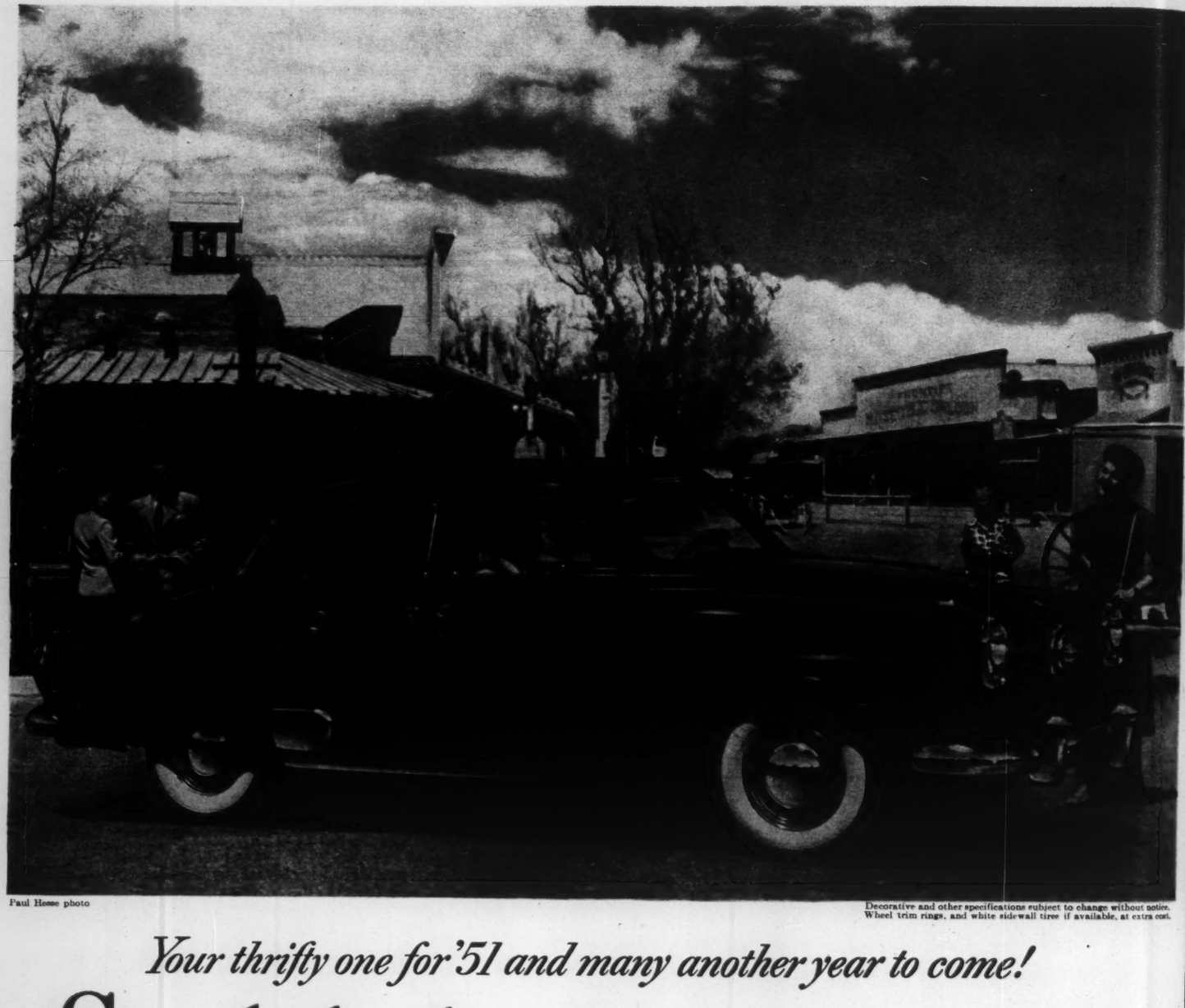
—Halkett

VANCOUVER ISLAND: *Where May means just a little more . . .*

10c

Canada at Home in London

Labor's Own Colombo Plan



Paul Hesse photo

Decorative and other specifications subject to change without notice. Wheel trim rings, and white sidewall tires if available, at extra cost.

Your thrifty one for '51 and many another year to come!

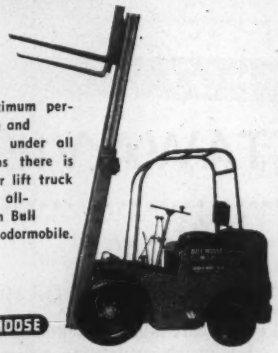
Studebaker's great new Commander V-8

Gives you a new kind of V-8 performance!
Saves you plenty on first cost and upkeep!
Never requires you to use premium fuels!
Built in Canada by Canadian craftsmen!

SEE THE 1951 STUDEBAKER CHAMPION TOO...TOP VALUE OF ALL CARS IN THE LOW PRICE FIELD!

The Studebaker Corporation of Canada, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario

NONE BETTER



For maximum performance and economy under all conditions there is no better lift truck than the all-Canadian Bull Moose Lodormobile.

BULL MOOSE

Lodormobile

Bull Moose Lift Trucks soon pay for themselves in time and labor saved in any business where materials are handled in quantity. Canadian-built Bull Moose equipment is respected around the world for quality, efficiency and endurance. At home, Bull Moose means lower cost, faster delivery and availability of parts and service.

All Bull Moose Lodormobiles from 2 to 7½ tons capacity are gas-powered on pneumatic tires and have power steering.

Write factory for specifications and name of nearest dealer.

CANADIAN MOBILE CO. LTD.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.

buildings on one of the noblest sites ever chosen for a country's capital. But buildings or sites do not of themselves make the heart of a nation. They see legislators at their law-making, and senior civil servants in the Galleries or hurrying in and out of the main entrance with their brief cases. They are shown the East Block where the PM works and at least the exterior of the Council Chamber where the Cabinet deliberates. They visit, many of them, the grand halls of justice in the new Supreme Court Building, and perhaps see the judges themselves pondering an appeal. If their stay is extended, they visit the Archives and the Mint, the Museum and the National Gallery.

Young Eyes

Architecture is not enough. But perhaps these visitors here for the first time, at an impressionable age, and favored by the keen sensitiveness of first contact, see and feel much more than some old timers on whom the spectacle has palled.

The site of Ottawa has always been praised. It was chosen

ORDER NOW
for SPRING PLANTING

Medium growing, glossy, dark green leaf hardy Privet for hedges, 18 inch size 25 for $3.98. Flowering Rosa multiflora fencing hedge 25 for $2.69. Dwarf Apples (MacIntosh or Spy or Delicious); Dwarf Pears (Clapp's Favorite or Bartlett) bear second year after planting, 3 ft. size $3.00 each or 3 for $7.50. Giant Exhibition Paeony roots, red, white or pink 3 for $1.89.

Full Coloured Garden Guide With Every Order

Brookdale-Kingsway Nurseries
BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO
Telephone (Day or Night) 3345

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

Vol. 66 No. 30 Whole No. 3026

CONTENTS

FEATURES

THE WEST NEEDS ALSO FAITH ..... B. K. Sandwell 7
CANADIAN "SHOP PAPERS" ARE COMMUNIST POISON! ..... Hal Tracey 8
THE MAN AGAINST DUPLESSIS ..... Ed Bantey 9
THEATRE GOLDEN RULE DAYS ..... Margaret Ness 11
MACARTHUR BACK HOME ..... Willson Woodside 12
CANADA AT HOME IN LONDON ..... Alison Barnes 22
THE ANIMAL CLINIC ..... Mary Lowrey Ross 27
NEWSPRINT: WILL THE U.S. TAKE LESS? ..... Michael Young 31
LABOR'S COLOMBO PLAN ..... L. J. Rogers 34

DEPARTMENTS

Books 25
Business Angle 32
Business Front 31
Capital Comment 3
Films 28
Front Page 5
Lighter Side 27
National Round-Up 15
Ottawa View 2
People 10
Theatre 19
Then & Now 16
Travel 14
U.K. & Commonwealth 18
World Affairs 12
World of Women 21

BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: Just to say it quickly and then forget about it, **Yvonne Knapp's** armload of daffodils is worth about 25 cents—on Vancouver Island. When spring comes there a soft saffron blanket of daffodils covers the Island's fields; fields such as this one belonging to Mattick's Nurseries at Cordova Bay. While the rest of the flower-hungry nation labors under temperatures at least ten degrees below that of Victoria, her myriad daffodils will be on display in the florist shops as tangible reminders of Vancouver Island's good fortune. But, much more important, the flowers also serve as symbols of what is just gloriously coming to other parts of the land.—*Photo by Bill Halket, Victoria.*

Looking Ahead: Next week SATURDAY NIGHT carries a particularly wide range of reading for Canadians . . . "All Right, What Is Canada's Foreign Policy?" asks Michael Barkway . . . "Red Sparks Fly in Peterborough" reports Hal Tracey in a story about a pro-Communist and an anti-Communist union fight among electrical workers . . . "What's *Your* Golden Age?" asks SN and prominent Canadians from coast to coast give their bright answers . . . "Let's Halt Stock Racketeering," says Business Editor P.M. Richards . . . The same issue will carry reports by Willson Woodside who has been in Washington covering the eruptions in U.S. foreign policy.

Did you know that the CBC International Service is short-wave broadcasting the recent Gouzenko articles in SN to countries behind the Iron Curtain?

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
B. K. Sandwell
MANAGING EDITOR
John Yocom
ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Michael Barkway (Ottawa), P. M. Richards (Business), Willson Woodside (Foreign).
ASSISTANT MANAGING EDITOR
Herbert McManus
WOMEN'S EDITOR
Bernice Coffey
ASSISTANT EDITORS
Phyllis Archer, Melwyn Breen, Margaret Ness, Kenneth G. Roberts, Hal Tracey, Michael Young.
CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
Louis and Dorothy Crerar, Robert Chambers, John Collins, John Dunlop, Paul Duval, Wilfrid Eggleston, Marjorie Thompson Flint, Kimball McIlroy, J. E. Parsons, Mary Lowrey Ross.
Hazel Watson (Editorial Secretary)
CORRESPONDENTS
Peter Donovan and John L. Marston (London), R. L. Hoadley (New York).
Eric Seymour (St. John's, Nfld.), George Fraser (Charlottetown), Frank Miller (Halifax), Stuart Trueman (Saint John, NB), Frank Lowe (Montreal), D. P. O'Hearn (Ontario Legislature), John P. Gore (London, Ont.), Ewing Laverty (Windsor), Gordon Sinclair (Winnipeg), Philip V. Wade (Saskatoon), William Thomson (Regina), T. A. Mansell (Edmonton), Basil Dean (Calgary), Gordon McCallum (Vancouver).
C. N. Foy ..... Advertising Sales Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada, Great Britain and all other parts of the British Empire $4.00 one year; $6.00 two years; $8.00 three years. United States and possessions, Mexico, Central and South America, France and Spain, add $1.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. All other countries add $2.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. Newsstand and single issues 10c.

ADVERTISING contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff—to cancel same at any time after acceptance — and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them unreliable or otherwise undesirable. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

M. R. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President; D. W. Turnbull, C.A., Secretary-treasurer and Comptroller.
John F. Foy ..... Director of Circulation
E. M. Pritchard ..... Director of Production
MONTREAL, Birks Bldg.; VANCOUVER, 813 W. Hastings St.; NEW YORK, Room 512, 101 Park Ave.; LOS ANGELES 13, 427 West 5th St.; LONDON, England; 16 Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, S.W.1.

Handicrafts

Wear A Sun Tan In Fundy National Park New Brunswick, Canada

You can combine a wonderfully restful vacation with instruction in your chosen craft.

Courses in weaving, leather work, wood turning for beginners; or advanced projects beginning daily

July 9th to Aug. 25th

N B SCHOOL OF ARTS & CRAFTS
Exhibition Court
Fredericton, New Brunswick

"EXPORT"
CANADA'S FINEST CIGARETTE

LINES WANTED
Distributor with established connections selling a large volume, to Toronto chains, food markets, and variety stores, seeks additional lines. Enquire SATURDAY NIGHT Box No. 254.

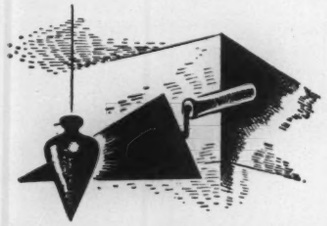
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Cornerstones

for communities

Schools, hospitals, playgrounds, parks, roads, sidewalks, waterworks — all these must have a beginning. Usually they are born as proposals at Council meetings, going finally before the people for approval. But even before the first sod is turned and the first stone laid there must be funds.

As underwriters and distributors of securities for municipal projects such as these, we have enjoyed sharing in the development and progress of our country.



DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED

Established 1901

TORONTO MONTREAL NEW YORK LONDON, ENG. WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA
CALGARY LONDON KITCHENER HAMILTON OTTAWA QUEBEC HALIFAX SAINT JOHN

50 King Street West, Toronto, Canada

"What's a 'cyclopaedia?"

you can answer this and all his other questions with

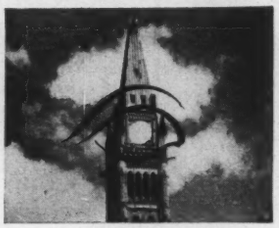
EVERYMAN'S ENCYCLOPAEDIA

2,500 illustrations—9,000,000 words in 12 volumes
In Blue Sundour Cloth stamped in gold

$33.00

at your bookseller

or write for free illustrated prospectus to J. M. Dent & Sons (Canada) Ltd.,
224 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario



OTTAWA VIEW

U.S. ORDERS

THE Government is again worrying about U.S. defence orders. For a time there was a feeling that additional orders would only increase the shortage of vital materials, but the balance of payments cannot be ignored.

Our own orders in U.S. are eight times those placed by U.S. here; this represents a drain that has to be watched. The trade figures reinforce the warning. January and February normally provide us with a surplus on commodity trade: this year both months showed a substantial deficit. We're in the red by nearly $76 million on the two months' trade.

The U.S. orders which would please Ottawa most are those which would take least steel and most in the way of manufacturing skill, notably guns and electronic equipment. The gun program is moving forward. Progress is being made with the plan for Sorel Industries Ltd., to consolidate its production with the capacity of the Canadian Arsenals' plant at Longueuil (first reported here three weeks ago).

But the broad decision to make certain types of guns, such as 155 mm. howitzer, doesn't mean everything is ready to roll. All the specifications down to the last tiny component have to be obtained from the U.S., and there is scarcely anything that is not being constantly modified. (Even the F86 production at Canadair had to be stopped to make another modification this month).

QUANTITY AND ECONOMY

THE small quantities required by our own defence forces bedevil all our production plans. The overhead cost of setting up tools and assembly lines makes a tremendous addition to the cost of the few units we need, and U.S. orders would make many of our projects much more economical. The motor vehicle program is an outstanding example of this, but there seems no chance of U.S. orders for vehicles.

The problem of getting the Jeep patents from the Willys company has been under discussion since last fall (SN, Oct. 24, 1950). Within a month of joining the new department of Defence Production, **J. M. Cochrane** (of Ford) has solved it. Ford of Canada can now get to work on the Willys Jeep.

GM and Chrysler have at last been given a limited green light on the ¾-ton and 2½-ton trucks. But it remains an absurdly uneconomical operation, justified only by the anticipation of war conditions. If proper assembly lines were established, the full Canadian requirements could be run off in a couple of weeks.

CONFUSION OF FIGURES

THE figures the Government has been releasing about defence orders are extremely confusing. This is because they are confused. In December Defence Minister **Claxton** said his department's orders amounted to $700 million for 1950. Last week the Defence Production Department said its orders amounted to $800 million in the 12 months up to March 31. **Claxton** and **Howe** are talking about different things, and neither is talking about money actually spent. Claxton talks about what DND has asked the production department to get for it. Howe talks about what his department has asked industry to supply. But the Government didn't spend $700 million in the last calendar year, nor yet $800 million in the fiscal year. The full

and other specifications subject to change without notice. rings, and white sidewall tires if available, at extra cost.

come!

new

a series of speeches. Like the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne at the beginning of each session, it allows backbenchers to talk about their local problems and interests. Since the Speaker quite properly would not let Western members reopen the debate on the $65 million wheat bounty, the most vociferous group turned out to be the dairy-farmers' representatives. They are worrying about the floor prices for butter and cheese which Agriculture Minister **Gardiner** hopes to announce this week.

Otherwise CCF members continued to condemn the increase in the sales tax, asking for an excess profits tax instead, and PC members condemned it without asking for anything instead.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CAPITAL COMMENT

Ottawa in the Springtime

ABOUT the time the clusters of crocus and scylla are adorning the fresh green of the lawns on Parliament Hill, and the Ottawa River is in full flood, the first wave of spring visitors begins to arrive by bus and car. I saw two chartered vehicles waiting near the Senate door this afternoon; and this evening's newspaper reported that a hundred students are to come up from one of the St. Lawrence towns to see the Buildings and the Capital. Next month over a hundred young people from all across Canada are to spend four days in Ottawa in connection with Citizenship Week, through the efforts of the Rotary Club of Ottawa, aided by other Rotary Clubs in other parts of Canada. The annual trek or pilgrimage to the national centre has begun.

What do they find when they come here? They see impressive buildings on one of the noblest sites ever chosen for a country's capital. But buildings or sites do not of themselves make the heart of a nation. They see legislators at their law-making, and senior civil servants in the Galleries or hurrying in and out of the main entrance with their brief cases. They are shown the East Block where the PM works and at least the exterior of the Council Chamber where the Cabinet deliberates. They visit, many of them, the grand halls of justice in the new Supreme Court Building, and perhaps see the judges themselves pondering an appeal. If their stay is extended, they visit the Archives and the Mint, the Museum and the National Gallery.

Young Eyes

Architecture is not enough. But perhaps these visitors here for the first time, at an impressionable age, and favored by the keen sensitiveness of first contact, see and feel much more than some old timers on whom the spectacle has palled.

The site of Ottawa has always been praised. It was chosen by Queen Victoria for the Province of Canada before a Confederation was practical politics. When the delegates to the Quebec Conference in 1864 later visited Ottawa, one of them, Col. J. H. Gray of New Brunswick, said:

"To most of the delegates who were there assembled, particularly those from the Maritime Provinces, the place was entirely unknown, or . . . known only as a shanty town, where lumberers resorted and faction fights were wont to take place . . . At first extremely unpopular, the place was declared to be in the wilderness, and fit only for the habitation of the Indian and the bear. The American's graphic instructions to find it were quoted with evident relish: "Start from the North Pole; strike a bead for Lake Ontario; and the first spot where the glacier ceases and vegetation begins—that's Ottawa.'"

Gray told something of its history and then was inspired to write a typically Victorian passage of purple prose:

"Built on a lofty table-land, eighty or a hundred feet above the river, with bold escarpments in front, the eye is arrested on every side by scenes of unequalled beauty. The Gatineau Hills, the first amid the primeval upheavings of the great Laurentian Range, which, far back in the countless ages of chaos, began the formation of our solid globe, bound the horizon to the north, and the spreading plains toward the south afford scope for unlimited expansion."

Pure Gothic

Gray thought it a great mistake that a federal district had not been arranged for the capital from the beginning: "Its reputation should be national, not provincial." It belonged, he said, no more to Ontario than to any other province.

Anthony Trollope, the novelist, wrote: "I know of no site for such a set of buildings so happy as regards both beauty and grandeur" and concerning the Buildings themselves: "I know no modern Gothic purer of its kind or less sullied with fictitious ornamentation." These remarks applied to the whole group on the Hill of which most of the Centre Block burned down during World War I. Of the new Centre Block and the Victory or Peace Tower, Bruce Hutchison has written most memorably:

"No Canadian can stand and look as this cluster of buildings, and let his eye follow the stern shaft of the Victory Tower upward to its ultimate spire, without feeling that somehow on this Hill, perhaps by a happy accident, architects, masons and stone carvers have managed to grasp and materialize the beauty of Canada, the vastness of its land, its loneliness, its youth and its hope. This is the chief and central symbol of the emerging Canadian character."

by Wilfrid Eggleston

George Weston Limited

Preferred Shares Yielding 4.61%

Many years of consistent and conservative expansion have made George Weston Limited a leader in its field.

The Weston organization, operating twenty-nine plants in Canada and the United States, manufactures biscuits, bakery products, cereals and confectioneries. Through a subsidiary the Company controls Western Grocers Limited, and holds a substantial number of Class B Shares of Loblaw Groceterias Co., Limited.

We offer as principals—

George Weston Limited

4½% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares

$100 Par Value

Price: $97.50 per share and accrued dividend to yield 4.61%

George Weston Limited has paid regular dividends on all outstanding preferred shares since its incorporation in 1928.

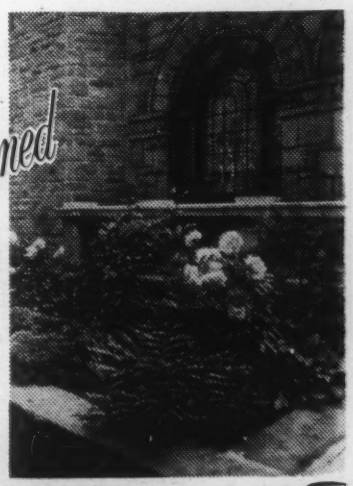
A prospectus giving further information about the Weston organization will be forwarded gladly upon request. Orders for these shares may be placed with any of our offices.

Wood, Gundy & Company

Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener Quebec
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Chicago Halifax London, Eng.

Modern Air-Conditioned Chapel



FRED. W. MATTHEWS
CO. LTD.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
665-9 SPADINA AVE. (NEAR BLOOR ST.)
KINGSDALE 2101-2102

LETTERS

Experimentation

PAUL DUVAL'S review of the current O.S.A. show (SN, April 3) leaves untouched the real problem of where all this experimentation in art is leading. And this consideration naturally compels us to the fact that, just as lack of experimentation leads to banality and sterility, so an excess of experimentation leads to technical extravagance and a minimum of content. During the Italian Renaissance, technique was a tool, not an end in itself. Today it doesn't matter what you paint but how you paint it. This naturally leads to the "shocker" technique rampant, with a rivalry as to who can bring off the biggest shock.

London, Ont. H. C. FRANCIS

Wheat Contract

IN YOUR series of editorial attacks on the proposed payment by the Dominion Government of $65 million into the 5-year wheat pool, you stated that, had the 631 million bushels sold to Britain been thrown on the world wheat market, the price of wheat would have been much lower. You failed to mention that had Britain not bought the wheat under the contract, her demand for that amount would have been made on the same world market. With the extra demand offsetting the additional supply, it is not likely that the Class 11 price of $2.33 average would have been as much lower as you suggest.

Your most important omission, however, was any reference at all to wheat sold for domestic consumption. Omitting the 36 million sold under price control, the balance of 238 million was sold at prices from 1.55 to $2.00. Had this been sold at the $2.33 average it would have realized approximately $130 million more than it did.

Possibly this explains the puzzle of where the mystic figure of $65 millions came from. It is just one-half the amount by which the wheat farmer subsidized the domestic consumer during this period. The question then arises—is the wheat farmer staging a raid on the Treasury? Or is he merely objecting because he is to be reimbursed for only one-half of the amount of his subsidy to the rest of the country.

Pincher Creek, Alta. J. R. JACKSON

■ (1) *If Britain had not got her wheat under the Canadian contract she would have had to get it somewhere. Where? The U.S. was giving away a large surplus under ECA. Even with the contract we have Mr. Howe's testimony that Canadian sales were maintained only by the skin of our teeth.*

(2) *The Class II average price at $2.33 was received for marginal quantities, and is not the norm for domestic sales. If we had not been able to sell 631 million bushels to the U.K. where would the Class II price have been?*

Appreciation

I WISH to express, on behalf of the members of the Staff of the University of Ottawa, our sincere thanks for the article "'U' Speaks Two Tongues" published in the April 17 issue of SATURDAY NIGHT.

Mr. R. U. Mahaffy did a very good job. I had the opportunity yesterday to congratulate him very sincerely. Canadian Universities appreciate highly the excellent publicity that your magazine has given to them during this academic year.

J. C. LAFRAMBOISE, O.M.I.
Rector, University of Ottawa
Ottawa, Ont.

Who fills the shopping bag?

Pulp and paper. It is the largest employer and generator of purchasing power in the land. Every day this industry spends over $2½ million which help to fill every shopping bag in Canada.

PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY *of* CANADA

130 MILLS, SMALL AND LARGE, FROM COAST TO COAST

a GOOD ENVELOPE is a GOOD SALESMAN

. . . and National Paper Goods envelopes make extra good little salesmen on the road . . . with no commissions or expense accounts . . . Write today:

NATIONAL
PAPER GOODS LIMITED
HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Toronto • Montreal • Winnipeg
Halifax • Vancouver

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 30 May 1, 1951

The Standard of Living

IN LAST week's issue our Capital Comment correspondent, Wilfrid Eggleston, drew attention to some very important appendages to the Budget which invariably tend to get overlooked in the excitement aroused by the taxation changes. With allowance for price and population increases, the real output and the real consumption of Canadians per annum per capita are now rising very slowly. Considering the large proportion of that output which is going into military preparedness, there is some ground for doubt whether since the preparedness move began it is rising at all. And the question arises whether, during what is quite likely to be a prolonged period of readiness to engage in another world war if we should be called upon to do so, the actual civilian consumption — which may be otherwise described as the standard of living—will continue to rise at all, and if indeed it may not slightly decline.

The Canadian standard of living is the second highest in the world, exceeded only by that of the United States — which will of course decline or remain stationary in just about the same way as our own if things go that way with us. It is enormously higher than it was before the Second World War. Its benefits are also very much more generally distributed than they have ever been before; the proportion of the population getting what may be called a rich man's share of the whole has been much diminished, and the proportion getting a good average share has been correspondingly increased. There is still a small fraction getting less than a decent standard, but this can in almost all cases be ascribed either to domestic misfortune or to the gross inequity perpetrated against the fixed-income class by the current inflation. If this class were better protected, there would be no class in Canada which could not accept a small reduction in living standards without discomfort. And it is entirely possible that while the international situation continues to be what it is today, this reduction in living standards may be unavoidable.

The reduction will not occur in the field of foods. There is no reason in the world why this continent should, with its enormous productive capacity for foods of all kinds, cut down its consumption of any healthful foodstuff in the slightest degree. It may occur to some extent in the field of wearing apparel, owing to the greatly increased cost, short supply and military uses of the main raw materials for clothing. It may occur to some extent, and this we should greatly regret, in one of the most neglected fields, that of housing, in which the per capita situation is probably no better than it was ten years ago. This, however, will depend somewhat on whether the amount of structural materials and building labor which is now released from the expansion of the entertainment business (an expansion which is probably completed anyhow, and will in any case be curtailed by priorities) will be wholly taken up by munition production or will be in part left available for housing.

But taking it by and large it would probably be unwise to look forward to a continuance of the recent rate of rise in the general standard of living in Canada during the next few years. We may not be at war, but we shall not be wholly at peace.

Sales Tax Increase

THE attack on the sales tax by the unusual alliance of the Progressive Conservatives and the labor unions is oddly unconvincing. To raise the tax from 8 per cent to 10 per cent, it is said, is to inflict vague but terrible hardships on all kinds of people. Of course the increase in the sales tax, like all the tax increases, is unpleasant and unwelcome. On that ground any tax whatever is open to criticism. But the only way to persuade Canadians that Mr. Abbott ought not to have increased the sales tax is to show that the same amount of money could have been raised in ways

PASSING SHOW

IT IS said that the reason why the King cannot be sued is because he is himself the fountain of justice. What sort of justice is there in a fountain which you can't sue if you fall into it?

Somebody has discovered enough salt to supply the world for 28,000 years. Salt isn't what we were worrying about.

The Canadian Congress of Labor has severed its connection with the Canadian Association of Consumers. Wonder what the connection ever was.

We still think that for Canadians the business of being friendly with the United States is a little broader than just being friendly with United States Republicans.

Ontario is now holding probes into the March of Dimes and the non-march of food parcels to Britain.

It's a good idea to remember that since this business in Korea isn't a war nobody can possibly win it.

Short Poem on a Television Performance

Things, under Kefauver,
Get mauver and mauver.

We are in favor of letting the Scots have the Stone, and hold a separate coronation ceremony on it if they want to. But they mustn't expect us to defend it for them when the Irish or the Israelis want it back for the same purpose.

Kind of lucky we didn't name any Rocky Mountains after Russian generals of the Second World War. Or did we?

The $64 question: Is "Banzai" a good campaign slogan for the Republican party?

It's a good thing the Dean of Canterbury can't be sacked, because if he could there would be an awful controversy about whether he ought to be.

Lucy says she can't see much difference between the projected "drive for wage boosts to offset the tax increases" and just asking somebody else to pay your taxes.

THE ACT SEEMS TO HAVE GOTTEN TWISTED

which would have been fairer or less unpleasant. The only alternative method we can see for producing $100 million is another large increase in income taxes. This could not have been done by means of a surcharge. The surcharge of 20 per cent already presses the present income tax structure to the very limits of equity and a little beyond. To squeeze out another $100 million would have meant a revision of the whole scale; and if it was to be both fair and productive the revision would have had to lower exemptions. The question which the Conservatives and the labor unions must answer is whether they would have preferred Mr. Abbott to take more out of the weekly pay envelopes. We believe that everyone is better off with the chance to put his earnings in his pocket, and the country is certainly better off if he doesn't spend them.

The only way we can manage the rearmament program is to spend less on personal conveniences. Everybody agrees with that in a general way. Mr. Abbott's business was to provide deterrents to spending. We don't know of any better way he could have done it.

The Post Office Again

THE post office, which has not appeared to be at its brightest in recent months, has got off on another wrong foot in its refusal to extend the city postal rate to the newly annexed areas of Ottawa. The governing consideration in all postal services should be the convenience of the public. When the correct address for a given house is 123 John Smith Avenue, Ottawa, the public cannot reasonably be expected to look up a map of the city and environs to ascertain whether that address was in the city of Ottawa last year or was then in a suburban municipality. If, as suggested, there is something in the Post Office Act which prevents the granting of the three-cent rate on local letters to these newly-incorporated areas, then that something ought to be amended at once; but we strongly suspect that an Act which allows the local rate in Montreal to extend to several suburbs which are still outside of the municipal area and are likely to remain outside could manage somehow to permit the local rate in Ottawa to extend at least to all the areas which are actually governed by the Ottawa mayor and council and which are correctly and properly addressed as "Ottawa."

Credit and Interest Rates

THE Fort Erie *Letter-Review* maintains, quite rightly, that the proper way to restrict credit is to charge more interest, and complains that the Canadian Government "refuses to consider this, for the unsound reason that this might mean a larger service cost on government debt". We doubt whether the Government has refused to consider it, and if it had we should still doubt whether this was the main reason. Actually it is impossible for the Canadian interest rate to differ greatly from that of the United States, and when the rate in the United States went up a few weeks ago the rate in Canada promptly went up also. Probably neither rate went up enough to have much effect on the volume of credit.

One very important reason for reluctance to increase the interest rate, which the *Letter-Review* entirely ignores, is the fact that great masses of government bonds have been placed in the hands of citizens at very low interest rates, not on the ground of their attractiveness as an investment, but on the ground of patriotic duty. It is a little hard to induce a man to buy a 2¾ per cent bond as a service to his country, and then to put up the interest rate so that the market value of his bond goes down to 94—which is exactly what happened a few weeks ago. If the buyer had bought on investment grounds alone he would have realized that he was taking a chance on the interest rate remaining low, and would not complain of the results of its rise; but if the patriotism argument has been used there is bound to be, and has actually been, a widespread and decided sense of grievance. During the actual progress of a war there may be some excuse for using the patriotism argument for the sale of bonds (we hope there is, for we have done it often enough in this journal), but outside of wartime it would probably be much better if business transactions of this kind were left to be governed by business considerations.

—Capital Press

"THIRD Force" *man in Sask.: "Tommy" Douglas*

The U.S. Attorney General

THE principle of cabinet solidarity does not prevail in the United States, and therefore the utterances of the Attorney General of the United States on the subject of true American freedom do not carry quite as much weight—the weight of accepted government policy—as would any similar utterances of the Attorney General of Canada. The latter cannot express an opinion on a controversial question without either committing the cabinet of which he is a member or getting himself repudiated. Nevertheless it is a little surprising to find even the Attorney General of the United States putting forward the proposition that "true American freedom would not countenance the bias that we of the Catholic faith have been subjected to by books of Canon Stokes, Paul Blanshard and the like."

The operative word here is "countenance", and General McGrath probably did not mean quite as much by it as if he had said "tolerate". It is not, we think, an appropriate word. It means "to give favor to, to support"; and we do not think that true freedom, either in the United States or in Canada, is called upon, or is able, to give favor to or to support any bias, whether it be one to which Catholics are subjected or one which works the other way round.

Unfortunately General McGrath cited this "countenancing" of the Stokes-Blanshard bias as an evidence that the United States "has not as yet reached perfection in the protection of the civil rights of our own citizens", and thereby established a strong presumption that he thinks that protection of the civil rights of those of the Catholic faith requires that something be done about biased books, in order that such persons may not be "subjected to" their bias. We wish that he had been more explicit as to what that something should be. After all, the ideas of the Attorney General on the true content of American freedom are not without interest, even if they are not necessarily those of the Administration. And if they include the idea that Mr. Blanshard ought to be suppressed, we think that the American public should know it.

The Labor Revolt

THE British cabinet split is fundamentally a separation between those Laborites who put Socialism before nationalism and those who reverse the procedure. Mr. Bevan's following, deep down in their hearts, really think that all military preparedness against Russia is useless and wrong; they probably excuse themselves for supporting any military preparedness at all, by the argument that a moderately armed Britain may exercise some influence on the policies of the lamentably capitalistic United States, whereas a wholly unarmed Britain could exercise none at all.

The situation is a very close parallel to that of the era of non-preparedness against Germany before the Second World War. These difficulties are the price that democracy pays for being democratic. We hear of no resignations from the cabinets of Russia, Bulgaria or China on account of objections to preparedness expenditures.

Third Force in Sask.

THE Congress speech of General MacArthur, in addition to affecting political destinies in the United States, may have some slight repercussions in Saskatchewan. The Hon. "Tommy" Douglas has had rather a difficult time in that Province keeping the pro-Russian elements of the CCF in line, and recently committed himself to the "third force" idea in world politics, which is generally taken as meaning that Canada and other nations in and out of the Commonwealth should hold themselves somewhat neutral as between the two great "Empires" of the USA and the USSR. (In Ontario, Jolliffe gives the term a much less neutral connotation.)

If the Republicans are going to tag along with General MacArthur in demanding an all-out war with China, including the sending of Chiang Kai-shek troops against the mainland, the "third force" attitude may become considerably more respectable. It is, however, extremely doubtful whether the Republicans will go further than raising loud cheers for the General and complaining of the dilatoriness and lack of clarity of past American policies in the Far East. Even so, Mr. Douglas must have been very grateful for the MacArthur diversion.

On the Grampian Hills

SOME Canadian anthologist should rescue, for a wider audience than merely the devotees of curling, the farewell speech of William Weems, one-time shepherd in Scotland ("On the Grampian Hills I fed my flocks") but many years a resident of Fergus, Ont., to the curling club of that flourishing community. The speech, together with the dramatic story of the orator's death in a great

storm a few hours later, was preserved for posterity in Logan Perry's Fergus chronicle, "This Toon o' Mine", and is now reprinted in the recently published "Curling in Ontario" by John A. Stevenson, veteran newspaper man and author and a frequent contributor to SATURDAY NIGHT. The speech is a classic example of that homely eloquence to which the Doric seems so perfectly suited, and gives much support to the claim that there is some connection between love of curling and nobility of character.

Mr. Stevenson has gathered up much lore of the early rinks and the early curlers, but since his book is published by the Ontario Curling Association, which naturally consists of present-day clubs, he does not discuss the question whether the game was improved or otherwise by the introduction of artificial ice. We think we know what William Weems would have thought of that achievement of science.

Mr. Maybank Retires

RALPH MAYBANK, who leaves the House of Commons after 16 years, is going to a judgeship in Winnipeg. His departure prompts several reflections. The first, inevitably, is the curious geographic fate which excluded this experienced parliamentarian — as it has excluded many others —from Cabinet rank. Mr. Maybank might easily have been the Manitoba representative in the Federal Cabinet: he would have been a good one. But instead the Prime Minister brought Mr. Garson from his post as Premier of Manitoba; and thereafter Manitoba Liberals could write off their chances of getting into the Cabinet.

Mr. Maybank explicitly denied that this was the reason for his retirement. The reason he did give deserves even more attention. For 21 years (two as a Winnipeg alderman, three in the Manitoba legislature and 16 years at Ottawa) Mr. Maybank said he had been a part-time husband and part-time father. "I want," he said, "the enjoyment I can get from being in my own home."

It is easy to forget the personal sacrifices our MP's make when they undertake to spend nearly half the year in the federal capital. And it is another of the burdens which fall unfairly on different parts of the country. For members from the central parts of Quebec and Ontario it is not so bad, but those from farther afield who have families that cannot be moved to Ottawa may have to spend months at a stretch away from home. There is no cure for this, but men like Mr. Maybank deserve more recognition than they usually get for the inconveniences which they and their families suffer.

Mr. Maybank deserves special commendation for his valedictory speech. He took most of his time to urge the importance of the Colombo Plan for the economic development of South-East Asia. "On this continent," he said, "we are a good deal like a rich suburb surrounded by slums." Communism must be stopped, he agreed. "But do you think that we shall be secure when we have destroyed that devil? We shall not be secure then; and if that is the sum total of our aims we shall not deserve to be secure."

If the MP's who remain show the same breadth of vision as the retiring Mr. Maybank, his hope will be fulfilled and the $25 million the Government had promised as Canada's contribution this year will be considerably increased. As we have remarked before, $25 million is the minimum contribution we could make. We hope to see it increased substantially, and the extra might be regarded as a Maybank Memorial. There is no memorial he would rather have: and that in itself is the best tribute that could be paid him.

The West Needs Also Faith

by B. K. Sandwell

THE democratization of current knowledge certainly takes a step forward when the very latest thinking of one of the Western World's ablest minds on the chief issue of the day—the struggle between East and West—is made available at its first publication to anybody who can afford a "Penguin Special" at 35 cents Canadian money. Such is the case with Barbara Ward's "Policy for the West", and it would be a great mistake to think that this book has only one-tenth of the value of the innumerable works by lesser minds for which we are asked to pay $3.50 or $4. It is a big book in every sense of the word, but chiefly in the enormous range of its knowledge. Miss Ward is almost as encyclopaedic as H. G. Wells, and it has not taken her nearly so long to get that way.

—Don McKague

B. K. SANDWELL

It is a reasonably cheerful book. I think it overestimates the capacity of the West to achieve several of the things that the author calls for, and that we shall probably "muddle through" without achieving them. If I am myself not much less cheerful than Miss Ward, it is because I am even more convinced than she of the incapacity of Russia to achieve several of the things that it must achieve if it is to win to its goal of world domination. For I have a suspicion that the world is more difficult to dominate—except in the very mild and modest way in which the British Empire used to dominate it without ever having sought to—than most would-be dominators suppose.

Lighting a Lamp of Faith

I think Miss Ward underestimates—and this is surprising in a Roman Catholic—the difficulty of relighting in the Western World a lamp of faith which will meet her requirement as expressed in the statement that "a crusading faith cannot be defeated save by a faith equal to itself". For we cannot defeat the crusading faith of the Marxists by a faith in private enterprise as a means to material prosperity. And the faith of the West has become largely just that—a faith in its own power to achieve material prosperity. I can find no indication in Miss Ward's writing that she realizes the solemn fact that the material prosperity which the West has achieved since 1800—up to which date it was not dazzlingly prosperous—has been fundamentally due to the acquisition, for itself alone, for the West alone, of the vast unexploited resources of the New World, resources such that the West's need for food and raw materials can be satisfied with about one-tenth of the effort required to satisfy them in any other part of the world.

The over-crowded rest of the world has to devote about nine-tenths of its effort to satisfying, inadequately, its inescapable needs for food, shelter and clothing; the West, with the New World at its disposal, can satisfy those needs with about one-tenth of its total effort, and can devote the other nine-tenths to luxuries—and defence, which luckily for it is still largely a matter of materials. (It is also partly a matter of manpower, and the chief danger of the West now lies, as Miss Ward amply realizes, in the fact that the over-manpowered nations can now get military supplies from Russia, which is not an over-crowded nation and has productive capacities far exceeding its basic consumption needs.) So long as the West goes on thinking that what it is fighting for is its standard of living—motors, television, grapefruit for breakfast, Crane plumbing, and two days off for golf in every seven—it will not have the sort of faith that it needs.

If it had this faith, it would also have one other requirement which Miss Ward does, and I do not, take for granted. It would have the capacity to discipline itself against inflation. Miss Ward is much too cheerful about inflation, precisely because she is too cheerful about faith and discipline. She hopes for, as "the special contribution of organized labor, a guarantee to add a given number of hours to the working week for a specialized period without increased payments for overtime". Even if the leaders of organized labor who are on our (the West's) side were disposed to grant it, the Communists in their ranks would make it almost impossible for them to do so. This is not a matter in which labor can act as a whole; it must be done separately by each union, and it is almost as impossible for the rulers of a union as for the rulers of a nation to surrender any fraction of its rights and privileges. (I do not suggest that capitalists are more patriotic or idealistic or have more faith than unionists, but the state can deal with capitalists by taxes and controls; it has no means of dealing with labor except by reducing the demand for it, and that is a thing which it no longer dares to do.)

Miss Ward does not underestimate the profound discontent of the East, a discontent largely due to its new knowledge of the relatively vast wealth of the West. She overestimates, I think, the effectiveness of economic aid such as Point Four and Colombo. They are excellent, but they are not enough. The East will remain discontented: our hope lies in the prospect that it will also remain disunited and not very well armed. And even that won't do us any good, as Miss Ward repeats on every third page, if we of the West are also disunited and not armed up to the limit of our ability.

Two Views on Tax

I'VE a friend who considers his greatest of banes
Is the income-tax imposed on his gains,
Which denies him a life of ease;
And he vents his grief
And he airs his beef
In words that are something like these:
"Why, the tax they gnaw
From the pay I draw
Makes me howl with the voice of Stentor;
It's a snare tax, a swear tax,
A plumbing-the-depths-of-despair tax,
A tax I have learned to revile and hate
For it whittles away my small estate,
And I'd cheerfully choke its inventor."

SO I tell my friend he must either relax
And take a fresh view of the income tax,
Or fall prey to a mental disease;
And I try to assuage
His tempestuous rage
With words that are something like these:
"Though the forms we fill
Presuppose some skill
With the pen and the cerebellum,
It's a fair tax, a square tax,
A one-we-can-easily-bear tax,
A tax with which I wholly agree,
A tax I pay with alacrity."

And I wish I believed what I tell him.

J. E. P.

Workers Voice
THE ONLY WAY TO WIN!
The Peacemakers Shall Inherit The Earth
Canadian Shop Papers Are
Communist Poison!
LET'S PULL NO PUNCHES!
KEEP CANADA AT PEACE WITH CHINA!

by Hal Tracey

TIRED WORKERS leaving Toronto's Massey-Harris plant early one morning last month were greeted by a tall, smiling brunette who offered each of them a copy of a small eight-page paper. Most of them took it, many greeting the girl by name, for they have come to know her during the last few months. Workers coming in on the eight o'clock shift received the same warm smile, plus their copy of the paper.

The Communists were distributing *The Workers' Voice* once again, as they have monthly for the past eight or ten months. A "shop paper,"* *The Workers' Voice* is typical of the powerful and insidious new force which has been introduced recently by the Communists in industry.

As their influence in Canadian unions waned, the Communists began, as one union leader put it last week, "groping for a new spearhead." They seem to have found it in the pseudo shop paper—not only at Massey-Harris but, we discovered, at nine other industries in Toronto area alone, many with defence contracts.

Papers like *The Workers' Voice* are responsible to no one but the Labor Progressive (Communist) Party. They can sit on the sidelines and point the finger at labor and management alike.

Pretending to side with the Massey-Harris workers, *The Workers' Voice* throws every stone it can in the way of the elected union officials, hampering their bargaining with management by giving away bargaining secrets, and implying that they are working hand-in-glove with management.

Communists inside the plant remain comfortably anonymous, never coming out in the open. They are not averse to using their union affiliations as a weapon against the very local of which they are members.

*Not to be confused with reputable house organs and union papers, which are doing a commendable job.

PRISKA *says she is managing editor, also peddles Communist shop papers at main gate at Massey-Harris.*
—Jim Lynch

The Workers' Voice is printed by "the King Street Section LPP". The address given on the masthead, which I visited last fortnight, is 274 College Street, which is the headquarters of the Toronto and Yorks Committee of the LPP. Fronting as Managing Editor of the paper is Priska Slemko, the attractive brunette of 26, who takes the monthly 7-o'clock trick at the Massey-Harris plant.

She also writes a column called "Inside Stuff", by-lining it "Priska—the girl at the main gate." This is a reference to her secondary job, distribution of the paper.

She is occasionally aided in the distribution of *The Workers' Voice* by such leading lights of the LPP as Stewart Smith, and Bob Laxer, who professes to be editor of the paper. When the president of Local 439, the union representing Massey-Harris workers, saw Smith out delivering copies of *The Workers' Voice* last month, he told him the Communists "must be getting hard up".

PRISKA works at the dark and dingy College Street headquarters, as does Bob Laxer, only other member of the editorial board outside the Massey-Harris plant. There are six or seven on the board, all the others employees of Massey-Harris, and LPP members, says Laxer. It is from them that Miss Slemko gets her material for "Inside Stuff", which concerns conditions inside the plant. She is well-informed.

She told me there has been a gratifying response to a plea for contributions issued by *The Workers' Voice* recently.

Actually, the paper is backed financially by the Toronto City Committee of the LPP, according to information given in a recent article of *National Affairs Monthly*, a Communist publication. There is also a special campaign being carried out by the party to raise money for the shop papers.

At their second-floor College Street office (the name of J. B. Salsberg, LPP Member of Parliament, is on the door), the two party members briefly sketched their personal backgrounds for me. Priska spoke in a rich, well-modulated voice, but left most of the talking to Laxer.

Priska Slemko told me she was born in a small mining town just outside Lethbridge, Alberta. She worked in a bank, after attending school in the province. She was in the WRCNS for two years, serving in Newfoundland.

She has been a party member almost four years, since 1947. She is the daughter of a miner, who still works at his trade. During the depression, she says, there was an explosion which killed 16 at the mine where her father worked. It could have been prevented, she claims, if the mine owners had taken proper precautions, as they knew there was gas in the mine. This made a strong impression on her, she says and was one of the things that influenced her to join the LPP.

She has one brother still in school, and a married sister, also a party member. Her mother and father are left-wingers, and she says they are in agreement with their daughters' viewpoint.

Laxer was born in Montreal, and has his BA and MA in both philosophy and psychology. He was editor of a Toronto youth magazine called *The New Advance* for a time. He served four years as a lieutenant in the artillery.

After the war, he was in Ottawa for a year, as correspondent for *The Tribune*, another of the publications of the LPP. He was also party representative in that city. He returned to Toronto in 1947, and has been doing educational and organizational work. Married, he has three children.

Once the Communists get established inside a plant, they play it smart, and are model workers. They cannot be fired merely because of their political beliefs, and so long as they give no other cause, they remain on the job. If they are fired arbitrarily by the management, the union must promptly go to bat for them.

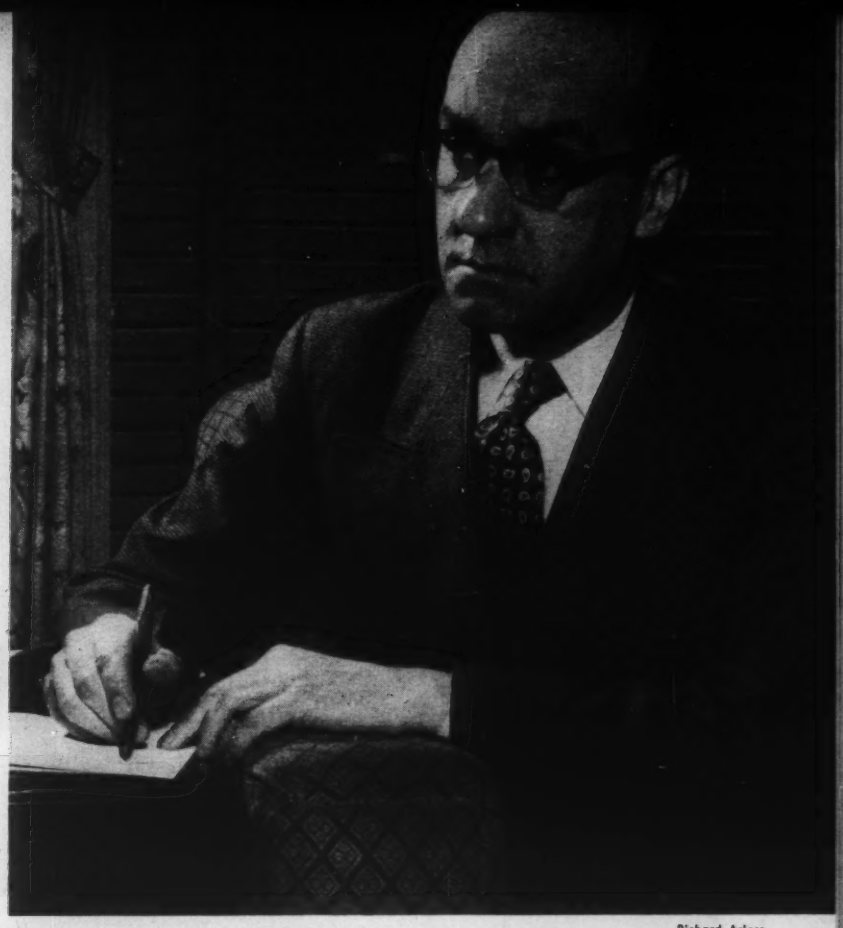
The Workers' Voice began to appear shortly after the Communist slate at Massey-Harris plant

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

QUEBEC VIGNETTE:

THE MAN AGAINST DUPLESSIS

by **Ed Bantey**



—Richard Arless

NEW LIGHT *for Liberalism is shed by Georges-Emile Lapalme in "la belle province". With a firm stand on "social justice", he provides a threat to Duplessis.*

THE POLITICAL PULSE of *la belle province* is jumping like a Geiger counter at uranium these days, as the slickest machinery in history prepares for a Quebec general election that may come at any time, but must come within the next 14 months. No matter when it occurs, it will be the roughest, hottest election Quebec has ever seen.

There are many reasons why it should be, but perhaps the key reason is that, for the first time since Maurice LeNoblet Duplessis took office, Quebec's Liberal Party is being led by Georges-Emile Lapalme, a man with a dynamic, fight-fire-with-fire attitude who assumed the party leadership a year ago.

As political columnist for a Montreal paper, I recall the night in 1948 when Duplessis scored a landslide that gave his *Union Nationale* party 82 of the 92 seats in the Quebec Legislature. Adelard Godbout, who was then Liberal leader and who is now a senator, was a broken man. He confided to me that he was quitting. "I've had enough," he said.

For the next 18 months Quebec Liberals floundered around hopelessly. The logical man for the leadership of the party's eight-man membership in the Legislature was a gentlemanly, quiet-spoken notary named George C. Marler. But he was an Anglo-Saxon Protestant from Westmount and out of the question, despite his bilingualism, as a provincial leader for the mauled Liberal forces.

That was the situation in March, 1950, when the Liberal Party decided it would try to reform its battered ranks. Not even the Liberal brain trust on Montreal's St. James had any idea how.

No sooner had the call gone out for a provincial convention of the party than a little-known MP who represented Joliette-l'Assomption-Montcalm in the House of Commons went into action. His name was Georges-Emile Lapalme. He was 43, a lawyer and, like many a politician in French Canada, a journalist of sorts.

What few people realized until the convention got underway was that Georges-Emile Lapalme could have a split personality. Sitting in Parliament, he may have been the retiring back-bencher (as the *Union Nationale* keeps claiming). Shooting for the Liberal leadership in Quebec, he was another man—a hard-hitting politico with sharp judgment of the feelings of the province.

Lapalme won the convention by acclamation. Since then he has been winning over hundreds of one-time Liberal stalwarts who had grown a little lethargic. He has covered, in 12 months, most of the 92 constituencies throughout Quebec. He has also given the party some semblance of militancy for the first time in years.

To do so has meant cracking the whip. Georges-Emile Lapalme can do that, too. Some weeks ago, when Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent, theoretically Lapalme's senior in the Liberal Party hierarchy, stepped out of line, Quebec's Grit leader had a big decision to make.

MR. ST. LAURENT, in an unguarded moment, expressed the opinion that Duplessis hadn't done so badly by Quebec in the Ungava deal, long a hot political issue in the province. Quebec Liberals had always maintained that the *Union Nationale* had sold the province's rich iron-ore resources down the river to American interests and St. Laurent's sudden passion for the deal was just what the doctor ordered to help Duplessis' spirits in the weeks following the collapse of the Trois-Rivières bridge.

Quebec Liberals figured they had been hit below the belt. For days, as Duplessis made political hay, Lapalme pondered his next move. Could he reprimand Canada's No. 1 Liberal, the man who also happened to be Prime Minister? He could and did. M. Lapalme told M. St. Laurent in plain, forthright terms to stop meddling. And he did so in a public statement that fairly sizzled.

It was not the first time Georges-Emile Lapalme had made it clear he wouldn't tolerate any acts which might hinder his party's chances next year. When he ran for the Liberal leadership, his slogan was "Victory in 1952." He has every intention of making the slogan a reality.

Some people believe Lapalme's blast at St. Laurent will lose support for the Quebec wing of the Liberal Party. Experienced political observers disagree. As a matter of fact, they think it will strengthen Lapalme's position because the Quebec electorate has always indicated a deep feeling that the Provincial Government should act as a healthy "opposition" to the central administration.

Lapalme supporters put it more bluntly. They suggest Duplessis has now been placed in the position where he appears as the loyal friend of the Federal Government while Quebec's Liberals are fighting for autonomy—a twist only Quebeckers may appreciate. But there is no real split in the Liberal Party and the Federal wing will be right alongside the provincial wing when election time rolls around. (Actually, Liberals say now, the PM was surprised his statement boomeranged.)

Lapalme's program (he says it isn't his, but that of the last Liberal convention) revolves around two words that have come to have new meaning in Quebec. The two words are "social justice." They may be to the Liberal Party what "provincial autonomy" was to the *Union Nationale*.

The sudden significance of the social justice cry stems, of course, from the labor turmoil which swept Quebec a couple of years ago. Within a few months the province underwent the violent strike of 5,000 miners in Asbestos, a walk-out of Montreal's Catholic teachers, an all-out war by organized labor against Duplessis' attempts to pass a labor code that was more rigid than Taft-Hartley.

The labor unrest gave rise to demands—largely from *Le Devoir* and the Catholic syndicates—for a new program of social justice in Quebec. M. Lapalme has been talking social justice ever since.

HIS PLATFORM includes the broad features of a welfare state, although he emphasizes he is opposed to socialism. The Liberal chief says he will give organized labor a new deal, that needy mothers and cripples will receive more security and Quebec will enjoy real autonomy and not what he calls the "sterile" kind it has now. (His voice rings with sincerity when he discusses help for the disabled: His daughter was struck with polio

CONTINUED ON PAGE 29

PEOPLE

THE DAILY GRIND

■ Theres a strip-tease boom in Los Angeles and Montreal's **Lili St. Cyr** is leading the field, shedding a $5,500 mink coat and Christian Dior gowns. She's giving customers at plush Ciro's the "atom-bomb" treatment for $3,800 a week and the management reports the biggest business in months. At the end of her first week the attendance record had been broken. One Los Angeles club owner gave his interpretation of the craze: "It's the only kind of entertainment we've found that will get the old man away from the television set in his living room."

—G & M

LILI ST. CYR

■ "My God, it's West Point," said **U.S. Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell** of Jackson, Miss., Deputy Commander of the U.S. 3rd Corps. He was taking the salute, in the west-central section of Korea last week, from 37 cadets of the **Princess Patricias** in the final parade of their first junior non-commissioned officers' school.

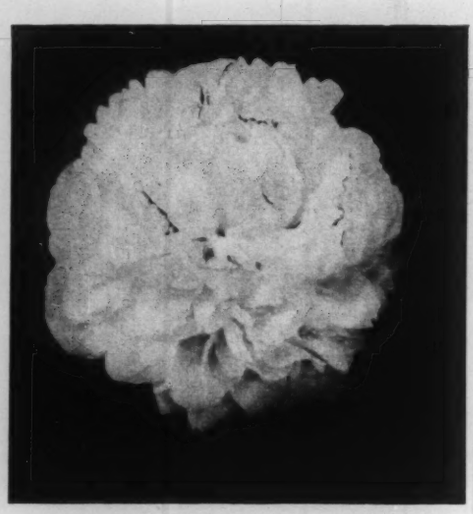
■ Among the 6,000 members of Canada's Special Force getting their final needles at Fort Lewis, Wash., recently was **Private Augustus Smallwood** of St. John's, Newfoundland, who bears a marked resemblance to his brother, the 10th province's **Premier J. R. Smallwood.** He got his needles from Medical Officer **Captain W. M. Crawford** of London, Ont.

—C

OUCH!: *Capt. W. M. Crawford, London, gives Pte. A. Smallwood the works.*

■ Children apparently are not completely unaware of the effect they have on their parents' lives. A **Regina teacher,** who desires anonymity, asked her students to write a composition about themselves and what they expected from life. She was surprised at a ten-year-old's answer: "In 20 years I probably will be a father of three or four children. When I sit down to read the paper a child will be on my knee. Everywhere I look, children! And then there's my dear old wife to worry about; no supper when I want it. Gee! What a life."

■ In Montreal, 53-year-old **Emile Vidal** came to the conclusion that he could be one of the world's best thieves if he wanted to. There isn't a lock or safe built that he can't open. He's just completed 40 years with the CNR Point St. Charles shops. He has rescued passengers from locked compartments, helped chefs get food out of keyless pantries and has forgotten the number of railway safes he's opened. One thing, he's never been locked out of his own house. "I always carry a key," he says.



Peony Denise. White with crimson flecks.

PERENNIALS

New and Standard Varieties

PEONIES — DELPHINIUM
CHRYSANTHEMUMS — LILIES
DAY LILIES — IRIS
PHLOX — HELIOPSIS

and many others are listed in our illustrated CATALOGUE. Copy mailed free on request.

A COMPLETE LANDSCAPE SERVICE

The SHERIDAN NURSERIES Limited

HEAD OFFICE
4 St. Thomas St., Toronto 5

NURSERIES
Sheridan, Ontario

SALES STATIONS:
2827 Yonge (at Strathgowan) Toronto
1186 Bay (at Bloor) Toronto
Lakeshore No. 2 Highway at Clarkson, Ont.
5895 Cote des Neiges Rd., Montreal, Que.

In Canada's Smartest Places

more people wear
STETSON HATS
than any other brand

A RECENT SURVEY* of hats checked at the internationally famous Nova Scotian Hotel in Halifax showed that Stetsons led the next brand nearly 3 to 1. And there's good reason, because Stetson style, quality and all those other things which represent value, are standouts any place. No wonder more people wear Stetson Hats than any other brand.

*A survey in Canada's foremost hotels by Canadian Facts Limited, an independent research organization. In every hotel Stetsons led the next brand several times over.

ask for the Stetson Whippet $10.95

Other Stetson Hats from $8.95

—photos by Harry Befus

THEATRE GOLDEN RULE DAYS

"MITCH" *and Workshop 14 posters.*

A SCHOOLMARM with theatre in her veins, Betty Mitchell is Virginia-born, Alberta-raised. From a country school Betty went to the University of Alberta; then took a teaching job at Calgary's Western Canada H S. In 1936 the Department of Education decided on a Department of Drama in her school. Betty was it. And she took students and audiences over the hurdles of worthwhile plays, with professional standards. Nothing easy or shoddy for her —or for them, either.

In 1943 she was busy for 18 months, getting her MA from Iowa and visiting U.S. amateur theatres on a Rockefeller scholarship. On her return some ex-students suggested a drama club for Calgary. The School Board gave them classroom 14 for rehearsals, and so Workshop 14 was born. Then Betty proceeded to win five out of the six regional festivals held since the war (including current win —see *Theatre*) and to represent Alberta in the finals.

In 1948 she popped over to England, returned to near calamity. Janitor difficulties had ended night-rehearsals in the school. But the group found a loft above an old livery stable. Betty pitched in to the cleaning. Tall (5′ 7″) and soft-spoken, Betty Mitchell is affectionately known as "Mitch" by her scores of grateful graduates.

BETTY MITCHELL *in a rehearsal discussion.*

WORLD AFFAIRS

THE HERO AND HIS POLICY

MacArthur Welcome a Great Emotional Spree
Discussion of His Policies Will Be Sobering

by Willson Woodside

Washington.

BECAUSE he was a famous American hero, because he had been away so long and kept so much to himself as to become an almost mysterious figure, and because of the blow-up given the whole affair by the vast American publicity machine, with its insatiable appetite for sensation, General Douglas MacArthur has been given perhaps the greatest welcome—in sheer volume at least—of any figure in history.

The speech that he gave before Congress was probably listened to by more Americans than listened even to Roosevelt—if only because there are more Americans today. Vibrant in its sincerity, dramatic in its unprecedented challenge of the Government that had removed him from command at the peak of his career, and highly histrionic in its "Old Soldiers Never Die" conclusion, it transported millions.

Congressmen—mainly Republicans—wiping their eyes, hastened to term it the greatest speech of our times, the greatest in a century, the greatest since George Washington's Farewell Address, a document that would live forever in American history. The Daughters of the American Revolution, meeting here in a huge convention, hurriedly raised the money for a MacArthur monument, and when the great man came among them, rose, streaming tears, to sing "Faith of Our Fathers."

Representative Dewey Short of Missouri proclaimed that "God spoke here today—God in the flesh—the voice of God"; and the Chicago *Tribune* offered the faithful a special recording of the Voice. The next morning four U.S. Senators came near to blows in a radio studio when the Democratic pair challenged the policies of the prophet—though that was the purpose of their debate.

It is hoped here that this atmosphere will soon pass, that the big spree must be followed by a sober morning-after. It is probably a vain hope. There perhaps never was a group of politicians more thirsty for office than the present Republican group in Congress. They are going to keep up one of the greatest yammers in American history for weeks to come, while MacArthur continues his triumphal parade, and congressional committees undertake their investigation of American foreign policy. They are going to try to keep it up until the election next year.

—Wide World

MACARTHUR: *After the big spree?*

MacArthur avoided bitterness and rancor, as he promised. Even a Democratic leader admitted that he spoke "on a high spiritual plane." But the notorious Senator McCarthy hurried to put Alger Hiss back into the argument, by saying that the General had "pointed up the treason and incompetence" of the Administration. Another Republican threw in Secre- of State Acheson.

Stirring It Up

By way of spreading the confusion, the McCormick and Hearst press are playing up a supposed British angle in the MacArthur removal.

It is in this atmosphere that the "Great Debate" is being launched. It is all the more remarkable, therefore, that some congressmen, Republican as well as Democratic, and the leading newspapers, are calmly analyzing just what MacArthur said—and very important, what he didn't say—seeking to put the discussion on a serious level, suited to the seriousness of the times.

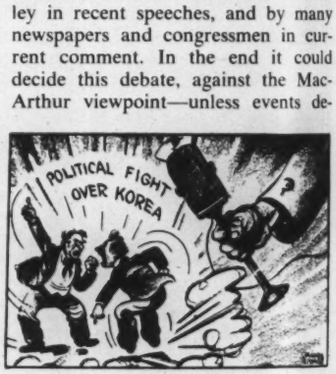
The MacArthur statement which brought the quickest reaction, because it was linked to his dismissal and therefore to his very presence before Congress, was his claim that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had agreed with his views. True, as soon as the text was available for study, it was noted that this claim was heavily qualified by the phrases "apart from the bombing (of Manchuria)," "it was my understanding," "in the past," and "from a military standpoint." Certainly MacArthur and the Joint Chiefs will be called upon to clarify this matter, as soon as the congressional investigating committees go to work.

But the MacArthur view which goes to the root of the dispute between him and the Administration, and is coming in for the closest questioning by editorialists and commentators, is his claim that the Soviets would not "necessarily" intervene if the U.S. widened the war and took the steps which MacArthur advocates as essential to the defeat of Red China.

Many voices are raised to remind the public that he was even more positive last fall that Red China wouldn't intervene; that his misjudgment produced one of the biggest defeats in American military history. It can hardly be by accident that the *New York Times* has, at this particular juncture obtained "access" to the official record of the Wake Island Conference between Truman and MacArthur last October 15.

It reveals that the General expressed his belief that organized resistance would end in the whole Korean Peninsula by November, and twice, without equivocation, said that he hoped to withdraw the Eighth Army to Japan by Christmas, leaving only the Tenth Corps in Korea to maintain order. Questioned by Truman on the possibility of Chinese intervention, MacArthur said he saw little chance of this, and had no fear of it. The Chinese could only send about 50,000 to 60,000 troops across the Yalu River, and these would be slaughtered.

MacArthur now passes off lightly the far greater danger of Soviet intervention. But this possibility has been treated with deadly seriousness by Truman, Acheson and General Bradley in recent speeches, and by many newspapers and congressmen in current comment. In the end it could decide this debate, against the MacArthur viewpoint—unless events de-



"ONE VOICE OF AMERICA"

ANOTHER MOVADO ACHIEVEMENT

Stainless steel, water resistant or 14K gold filled.

14K gold— or In steel, with calendar feature

tempomatic . . . 17 jewels

Greater self-winding efficiency in the new Movado Tempomatic "221." The propulsion unit, made of a new alloy nearly as heavy as Uranium, rocks into action with more power . . . winds on the slightest impulse.

Copr. 1950 Movado Watch Agency, Inc., 610 Fifth Ave., N. Y. • 44 King St., W., Toronto, Can.

MOVADO

WINNERS OF 158 OBSERVATORY AWARDS

SOLD AND SERVICED BY LEADING JEWELERS ALL OVER THE WORLD

TWO OFFICES
Under same Canadian Management
TORONTO - LONDON (Eng.)
AGENTS IN PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN CITIES

Britain
and the continent

Independent Arrangements
TO SUIT YOUR CONVENIENCE

Escorted Tours
RESERVATIONS
Steamship . Air . Hotels
NO SERVICE CHARGE

Specializing in European Travel Since 1926

UNIVERSITY TRAVEL CLUB
57 BLOOR ST. W., TORONTO, KI. 6984
Management: J. F. & G. H. Lucas

cide it first, which is not unlikely.

Mr. Truman declared in his radio speech on the day of MacArthur's dismissal that adoption of the General's recommendations would do exactly what we are trying to avoid: widen the war. Acheson decried "the extreme point of view held by impatient or discouraged people who believe that war is inevitable, that it is futile to attempt to prevent it, and that all our effort should be directed towards fighting it."

It remained for the *New York Times* to make the choice posed by MacArthur brutally clear. "If his assumptions should prove wrong, as they did in the case of Communist China, the actions he advocates could not only lead to the catastrophe of a new World War. They would also put the onus for that war upon us, even in the eyes of our friends. That would mean the destruction of the United Nations and the North Atlantic alliance, which would leave us to fight the war alone. That risk must be avoided, even at the cost of prolonging the war in Korea."

It may be wondered how there can be any debate, after that clear statement of the alternatives. But I doubt if we in Canada thoroughly appreciate the pressure which the daily roster of American casualties creates for some visible and victorious end to the slaughter in Korea; the contempt fostered in wide circles here for "the blunderer" Truman, and the "corrupt, deep-freeze mink-coat, Missouri Gang" which surrounds him; the distrust of Dean Acheson which has been produced by McCarthy's harping on the Hiss Case; and the revival of isolationism which is showing itself in scorn for America's allies—who went unmentioned by MacArthur.

The inability of the Republicans and their press backers to put forward any clear alternative policy ought to augur victory for the Administration. Actually, it only accentuates the confusion and bitterness.

Outcome?

How it will come out no one here ventures to say. It is widely accepted by many that it will go on until the next election. But some are deeply apprehensive that the Soviets will not miss the opportunity to exploit it and bring it to an explosion. They have obviously been building up a strong air power in Manchuria. If they attack heavily with this behind our lines in Korea, we would almost certainly retaliate by attacking the Manchurian bases.

Having taken that step, there would be an increased demand to apply the rest of the MacArthur formula for defeating Red China, by blockading the coast, landing Chiang Kai-shek's troops on the mainland, and perhaps attacking the main cities.

If the Soviets then came in in full force, World War III would be upon us. But supposing they were astute enough to continue to supply aid to China on a "volunteer" basis for a period? MacArthur would be proven "right", the clamor for his reinstatement, already begun in the Republican press, would become irresistible, and the impeachment of Truman would be an entirely possible outcome.

In the midst of this, with this country split down the middle and divided from its allies, the Soviets could take over Iran—as they are busy preparing to do right now, and overwhelm Yugoslavia with slight risk of Western interference. If they can do it this way, why should they be so obliging as to launch "World War III" by that much-expected full-scale onslaught on Western Europe, which would unite the full Atlantic alliance against them?

They are the masters at spreading *disunity*, and unhappily the Americans are falling for their game.

Nothing but charred papers! Who could carry on a business with vital records destroyed—or collect fully on insurance? 43 out of every 100 firms do not! If yours is an old safe, or one without the Underwriter's Laboratories label on it—THINK HARD and ACT FAST—see the finest in safes—MOSLER SAFES—at our nearest branch. Illustrative literature upon request.

FILING SYSTEMS and OFFICE EQUIPMENT

THE OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. CO. LIMITED

NEWMARKET — CANADA

Branches in Principal Canadian Cities

Fly TCA to all EUROPE

Yes... Europe is less than a day away by TCA! —Wherever in Europe you're going, the fast, comfortable, convenient way to travel is by TCA's Trans-Atlantic service:

- Most frequent Service from Canada
- Great 40-passenger "North Star" Skyliners
- "Million Mile" Pilots
- Club-like atmosphere—Superb TCA Service
- Special "Low Fare Season" Savings

Daily flights to London, Shannon or Glasgow—regular direct service to Paris and connections to other European cities.

FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN

Plan now to take in the exciting celebrations of Festival Year in Britain—May 3rd to Sept. 30th. Spend more time *there*—fly TCA. Book *now*.

Low Fare Seasons

Plan to fly to Europe during "Low Fare" months—and save!

CANADA TO EUROPE....

....EUROPE TO CANADA

ASK YOUR TRAVEL AGENT—he will help you plan — give full information on fares, routes, hotels, reservations, all-expense tours to Europe.

TRANS-CANADA Air Lines

INTERNATIONAL • TRANS-ATLANTIC TRANSCONTINENTAL

FLY TCA TO ALL OF EUROPE • FLY TCA TO ALL OF EUROPE

TRAVEL

HER 2,000th BIRTHDAY

Lovely City of Paris Will Wear a Party Hat To Greet Many Happy Visitors in 1951

PARIS, city of delight on the Seine, will be wearing a party hat all through 1951. You'll say she can't be, but she is, celebrating her 2000th birthday. Fact is, like many a beautiful woman Paris is fibbing a little about her age. The history books say that Julius Caesar knew about her way back in 53 BC. It was then that 8000 Parisii rallied to defend their tiny settlement of Lutetia against his legions.

Born on an island, Paris has been, and is today, the crossroads of waters and routes. Her early settlers, the Parisii, lived by river commerce and inspired the shield of Paris which bears a ship and the device "She Floats but Never Sinks." For twenty centuries a vast market-place of ideas, tastes and the touching humanities of everyday living, Paris has developed around the "Cité" where some of the more important civil and religious buildings are still sheltered. Here are the Prefecture of Police and the old Palais de Justice, ancient residence of the Kings of France. Also located on the Ile de la Cité is the Cathedral of Notre Dame begun in 1163. Her stained glass windows and exquisite Gothic architecture attract multitudes. A bronze sundial set in the pavement before her main portals marks the starting point of all of France's great national roads.

Although today, more than ever, a hub of commerce and industry, a wellspring of the arts and the pivot of tourist activity, Paris in her infancy welcomed the great intellects of Europe at her university on Mount Ste. Genevieve. Calvin studied here, as did Ignace de Loyola from Spain and Erasmus from Holland. This year Paris will pay birthday homage to her scholars during a Student Week which begins on May 15.

Also about that time one of Paris's most famous medieval fairs—the St. Germain Fair—will be revived and last a month. The fair will be held in the St. Germain des Prés district. Throughout the month of May balconies in all parts of the capital will be covered with flowers as Parisians from Montmartre to Montparnasse, from Neuilly to Vincennes, participate in a flowered-balcony competition. Concerts of sacred music are also scheduled for May and for the first time in Paris's history the great square court of the Louvre will be transformed into an outdoor concert hall seating 10,000 people.

ONE of the unchallenged charms of Paris is that nothing dies there completely. The very look of Paris reflects her temperament. Her monuments seem as sensitive to the 20th Century visitor as to the artists who came long years ago from the four corners of the earth to breathe the zestful atmosphere of creative thought which pleased them more than any other. The Sacré-Coeur, the Arch of Triumph, the Place de la Concorde with its 3,300-year-old Obelisk of Luxor stretching toward the sky, give the city a grace which cannot be found anywhere else in the world.

Interested visitors soon discover that Paris's winding streets are her provinces, and they all contain a compact kaleidoscope of France herself. The rambler will meet along his way a Perigord restaurant, a Breton pastry shop, an Alsatian delicatessen. This affectionate embracing of the provinces, this dependency on the toil and thought of friendly countrymen loiters everywhere in Paris and instills a warming homeyness rarely found in cosmopolitan capitals.

Every quarter of Paris has its happy individuality, its store of memories, its way of life. Montmartre, the Marais, Montparnasse, Faubourg St. Germain, to name a few, offer a delightful mixture of the city's character. The Paris birthday celebrations will make the most of the city's colorful quarters and during June there will be a week devoted to the history of the Place Vendôme, centre of Paris elegance, and a Montparnasse Week with the studios of famous artists and sculptors open to the public.

Also in June there will be a Rabelais Night at the Halles, the great central market of Paris. Special displays of foods and wines are planned together with entertainment in the form of jugglers, buffoons and troubadours. Other birthday events for June are a Victor Hugo Night, folk festivals, a midnight bicycle race through the streets of Paris, and celebrations sponsored by the various Paris luxury industries.

July 8 has been designated as the actual birth date of Paris and the day will be observed with a grand homage to Paris from the French provinces, the French Union, and the capitals of the world. August in Paris will see ceremonies in all the famous chateaux surrounding the city with Versailles, Fontainebleau, Compiègne, Rambouillet, and the Abbey of Royaumont participating. In September Parisians will hold an after-dark festival on the Seine featuring "water-fireworks" and Boats of Yesterday and Today.

Paris at age 2000 remains the kind of city where the Pont Neuf or "new bridge" built in 1578 is the oldest in the city. She is also the kind of city where today you can walk in the Place Dauphine and still get a fairly good idea of what Paris was like in the 17th Century. Close by the Place Dauphine is the Palais de Justice, a big black building flanked by two towers which jut out and a third which forms the corner of the Boulevard. St. Louis lived there and had built within its boundaries the Sainte-Chapelle, that slender gem of Gothic architecture.

For all who will come to visit Paris during her birthday year, the great city's lilting rhythm, balance, harmony and delicacy will be joyously accentuated. The 2000 years of living through fair weather and storm have brought to Paris a matchless spirit and bearing. As Francis I, King of France, said of her, "Paris is not a city, but a world." That she floats but never sinks is also true and the world can only lift its hat in tribute and wish her 2000 years more of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

LANDMARK *for all visitors.*

AT VERSAILLES *the fountains will be more glorious than ever.*

—All photos courtesy French Information Service

THE OPERA *illuminated as it will be throughout the series of festivals which lasts all season.*

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Saskatchewan:

DAMSITE

A LOT of water has flown down the South Saskatchewan River since the idea of a dam at Outlook was first mooted—and at the rate the project is progressing enough more water will float down to irrigate all North America.

Recent vocal flurries in the House of Commons indicate there is an awareness among some members that the question is being sidetracked pretty neatly but there is apprehension among the farm population in Saskatchewan and failure of the government to proceed with the $100,000,000 scheme (SN Oct. 10, '50) will certainly not aid the provincial Liberals if an election should be held this year. Privately, some PFRA officials say they are dubious about the project going ahead at all this year.

There is a power angle to the scheme which is almost as vital to the province as the irrigation feature and the Saskatchewan Government has already indicated its willingness to accept responsibility for about $30,000,000 of the sum involved. All of which adds up to a nice political question—especially since by-elections have been fought on the question of building the dam. There is a call today for action, with the dam regarded as just as important in a wartime economy as some defence projects which are contemplated. It could be a hot political potato.

HIGH POINT

MALE and female workers in the eight cities and nine larger towns in Saskatchewan, now on minimum wage scales, will receive pay increases beginning May 1.

By provincial government order-in-council, the minimum wage level has been raised $3 a week for full time employees and 10 cents an hour for part-time workers. The new general basic rate will be $24 a week instead of $21 or $104 a month instead of $91.

The new rates bring Saskatchewan's minimum wage to a point higher than any other province in the Dominion.

British Columbia:

CLEAN BREAK

THE VOTERS finally have it straight: the Coalition government of Liberals and Conservatives will break it up before the next election, normally due two years hence.

The word came from Finance Minister Herbert Anscomb (Conservative) in a radio speech: "Coalition is a thing of the past at the next general election unless Canada is at war on the scale of the last conflict."

Coalition was born in 1941 when Conservatives and Liberals together were needed as a majority over CCF members.

The Government prepared the way for the split by passing legislation for the single transferable vote.

To its opponents, the pattern seemed pretty plain: Conservatives and Liberals could run again under their own political banners; if neither one managed to get a clear majority, they could coalesce again.

In two years, the Government expects that its Hospital Insurance, now unpopular with labor and other groups because of increased premiums, shortages of beds, and charges for the first 10 days of hospitalization, will be solidly accepted. The word was that several of the cabinet ministers would go a-stumping through the province to "sell" the hospital insurance idea again.

—CP from DND

YOUNGEST *Major-General in the Canadian Army is Gen. J. D. B. (Des) Smith, recently promoted, who will become Canadian military representative to NATO in London, in August. His current appointment is that of Acting Quartermaster - General at National Defence H.Q., in Ottawa.*

—CP from DND

MAJ.-GEN. *S. F. (Fin) Clark, who is succeeded as youngest Major-General in the Canadian Army by Maj-.Gen. Smith. The two generals will exchange posts in August, Gen. Clark returning to Ottawa from NATO to succeed Gen. Smith as Quartermaster-General.*

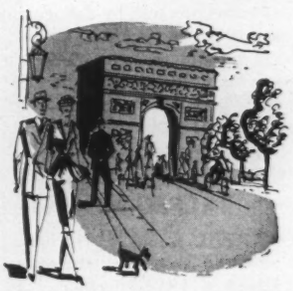
SEE BRITAIN IN A

NO MILEAGE LIMIT
NO MILEAGE CHARGE
Drive Yourself
HASLEMERE

MORRIS
OR
WOLSELEY
from £40 per month
HIRE-CAR

Special rebate given for long period hires
THE HASLEMERE MOTOR CO. LTD.
(DEPT. N.8.) ALDERSHOT, HANTS.
Phone: 581 Aldershot
Telegrams: MORSERVICE Aldershot, England

Visit both
PARIS and LONDON
with one Ticket — one Fare!



PARIS! Ever-Youthful, ever gay! Stop over as long as you wish to explore its many charms!

Then on to LONDON . . . Air France takes you there at no extra cost on your regular Montreal-Paris ticket!

What food! Superb meals, prepared with the artistry of famous French chefs . . . served with a flourish.

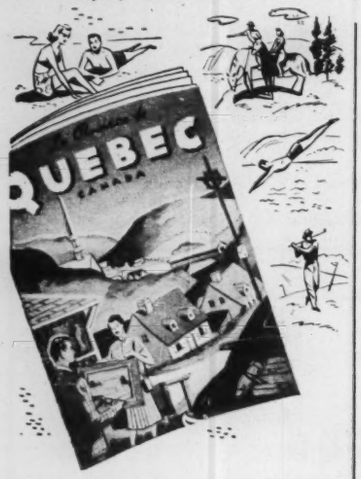
Never before such flying luxury! Relax in soft reclining seats . . . travel in real comfort and style!

The "Sky Lounger" Way is the Smart Way!

You've never lived until you've seen Paris—and flown in a spacious Air France "Sky Lounger" Constellation! Undreamed-of comfort is yours in the friendly atmosphere of the pressurized, sound-proofed cabin . . . room to *stretch* out in your luxurious, reclining "sky lounge" chair . . . marvellous cuisine . . . typical French hospitality and courtesy.
Next time you go to London, fly by way of Paris for a really *memorable* trip. Go Air France . . . the fastest, only *direct route* to Paris . . . the smart way, the *luxury* way to Europe!

Two flights weekly.

SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT
or AIR FRANCE, International Aviation Bldg., Dorchester Street W., Montreal — PL. 3995.



Let this booklet be your guide to a delightful vacation in the romantic Province de Québec—where all summer sports are at their best —where you will be welcomed with French-Canadian hospitality in comfortable, modern inns and hotels.

LA PROVINCE DE Québec

Write today for your free copy of this booklet to: The Provincial Publicity Bureau, Parliament Buildings, Québec City, Canada; or 48 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

New Brunswick:

CHOKERS' HARVEST

THE HIGH PRICE of meat is putting money in the sou'wester pockets of Bay of Fundy herring fishermen.

Because fewer Canadians and Americans can afford sirloin or hamburger these days, but can still get a tin of sardines for a few cents, there is a thriving demand for canned fish.

Where last year the Fundy fishermen were receiving $10 a hogshead (about 15,000 sardine herring) for the harvest from their purse seines and inshore weirs, they have been paid around $30 lately. Competitive bidding by canneries on the New Brunswick and Maine coasts has forced the price upward to a peacetime high. The wartime peak was $50.

The fishermen are given a helping hand, in transferring their shimmering catches from the nets to the craft that carry the fish to the canneries, by "scale scows." The herring scales that accumulate in the slatted floor of the scows are sold by the scowmen to coastal pearl-essence plants, which process the iridescent by-product into a paste used in the manufacture of costume jewelry, paints and other commodities.

Quebec:

SACRED MOUNTAIN

MONTREAL and area will have the not unmixed blessing of television by the spring of 1952—maybe.

The CBC claims that television will be here in a year. It has submitted plans to municipal authorities calling for the erection of a 300-foot tower and transmitter atop Mount Royal and says it will be operating within 12 months.

The Mount Royal site, the announcement adds, "is the only suitable one." And, with a bow towards the private companies, the Government broadcasting outfit says it does not wish to monopolize the mountain, which site should be good for "all broadcasters."

All of this may sound fine to the television addicts who for several years have been demanding that their favorite form of entertainment should be available in Canada. But the "maybe" part of the plan for TV within a year is this:

Mount Royal, that tree clad hill in the centre of the city, has not only been magnified into a mountain by its supporters. It has become a cause.

They blanch at the thought of television masts rearing their technological needs above the natural greenery. They writhe in anguish when hearing of plans for the erection of "transmitter buildings."

Protest meetings have been held. More will be held. And as municipal authorities have still to okay the CBC plans, it could be that TV is further away than its enthusiasts believe.

Even though the CBC has solemnly assured everyone that employees going to the proposed transmission building will have to walk to work to avoid the unseemliness of automobiles on Mount Royal.

Alberta:

LANDED GENTRY

THE LEGISLATURE likes to wind up its business in a hurry. Great masses of bills are given third reading all on the same day, and the Government usually takes the opportunity to slip in a few controversial amendments which get overlooked as members hasten to get home in time for spring sowing.

This year, the Government produced a joker from its sleeve and slipped it into the Uniform City Charter Act, which had been debated at great length on second reading and in committee. The joker: all municipal aldermen henceforth would have to be property owners in their communities.

By the time cities like Calgary (which had strongly opposed the suggestion in its representations to the Government as the bill was being drafted) got to hear about the amendment, the bill was already on the statute book. Calgary officials angrily phoned Hon. C. E. Gerhart, Minister of Municipal Affairs, to protest, and were blandly told that since four cities in the province had approved the idea and only three had opposed it, the Government decided to abide by the "majority" decision.

But the Government's joker had a slightly crinkled edge. Although the amendment declared that aldermen must own property, it didn't specify how much property. On the face of it, therefore, any citizen could qualify by buying a square foot or two of land from a neighbor's garden, or by building a small shack.

—CP

COMING UP: *Rene Garneau, left, and Archibald Day, associate secretary and secretary of the Royal Commission on Arts, check galley proofs of the Commission's 500-page report. Two years in the making, the report, to provide a guidepost to Canada's cultural future, is expected to be presented in mid-May.*

—Turofsky

HAPPY CONN: *Maple Leafs won the Stanley Cup for the seventh time under Conn Smythe's management. Deciding game in 4-1 series with Montreal Canadiens (5 consecutive over-time sessions) was 3-2, with the winning goal by Leaf's Bill Barilko.*

The Union Insurance Society of Canton

has provided insurance safeguards for many types of hazards for more than a century... consistently maintaining the highest standards of integrity

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED

FIRE · MARINE · GENERAL INSURANCE · EST 1835

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER

COMPANIES OF THE "UNION OF CANTON" GROUP:

BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

THE BRITISH OAK INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

BEAVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Also under same management in Canada:

THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

WHY DIESEL?

BECAUSE THEY SAVE YOU PLENTY!

No other trucks offer all these money-saving features

Two-Cycle Diesel Engine—power on every downstroke • Direct Fuel Injection • One-Piece Weathersealed "Six-Footer" Cab • Easy-Turn Ball-Bearing Steering • Five-Speed Synchro-Mesh Transmission • Wide-Track Front Axle • Self-Cooling Air Brakes • Tru-Stop Emergency and Parking Brake • Extra-Reinforced Truck-Built Frame • Pillow-Action Shock Absorbers • Independent Rubber-Cushioned Radiator Mounting • Heavy Steel Bumper-Bar Grille • Easy accessibility to all parts.

QUICKEST way to learn about trucks is from the men who drive them every day.

You'll get an earful at any roadside diner when the truckers start talking shop with a driver of one of the new GMC 640 or 650 Diesel tractors.

"Listen guys," he'll tell them, "this new GMC Diesel is a honey. It takes all the work out of driving.

"Its two-cycle engine gets going at first push on the starter and it revs up smooth as a kitten—there's so little vibration you can keep your cigarettes on the dash all day!

Levels off the grades

"But it's out on the road you notice the big difference. Its Synchro-Mesh transmission cuts out double-clutching—there's no chance of being caught with your gears out.

"Going down hills it's a lifesaver because you can use this GMC engine as a brake. You don't have to keep blipping the throttle on downgrades to prevent heat-freezing.

Runs on peanuts, too

"I'm getting 50% more miles per gallon than in the same-size gasoline truck, and the fuel costs a lot less.

"And listen, I finish my run an hour earlier because this baby can sure high-tail it with a full load."

• • •

If you're looking for tough, rugged tractors, it will pay you to compare these new GMC middle-weights against the field in the 45,000-55,000 pounds G.C.W. class. On every count, you'll find you get more for your money in a GMC.

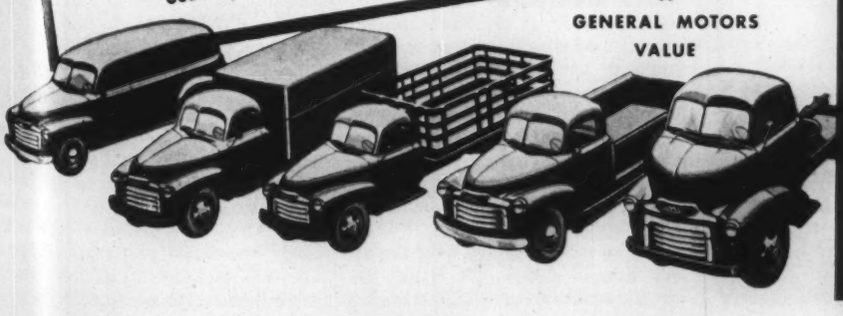
Biggest news of all is their price—the lowest ever quoted on a GMC Diesel. Actually, they cost less than gas trucks when you figure in fuel savings.

What IS a Diesel Engine?

An engine that needs only the heat of compression to fire its fuel, instead of spark plugs . . . that burns low-priced fuel . . . that delivers continuously high "torque" . . . and, because of "2-cycle" design, delivers twice as many power strokes per revolution. That all adds up to much more power at much less cost of operation!

GM Diesels are light in weight, small in size for their horsepower. They're outstanding performers, easy starters, fast on pick-up and famous for long-life dependability and economy. Investigate Diesel—GM Diesel!

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE



GMC TRUCKS

Hope *for the hopeless*

through the understanding heart and the human touch.

To The Salvation Army, no human being is ever beyond hope. However maimed or scarred by sin or circumstance, however despairing and seemingly hopeless, no individual, young or old, appeals in vain to the Army's understanding heart and human touch. To provide the support for its endless task of human salvage, The Salvation Army relies upon YOUR dollars. Again The Army appeals to you . . . with confidence.

RED SHIELD SERVICES
Approximately 1,546,000 Canadians were materially helped last year by the personal services of the Salvation Army in its
Maternity Homes
General Hospitals
Old Folks' Homes
Prison and Police Court Work
Children's Homes
Children's Summer Camps
Missing Friends' Service
Free Labour Service
Men's Hostels

Give . . . with gratitude!

11-50

THE
Salvation Army
RED SHIELD APPEAL

U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

BUDGET AND "Mac A"

British Respected MacArthur As A Soldier "Punch-drunk" They Accept Hard Budget

London.

THE DISMISSAL of General MacArthur (always "Mac A" in our headlines) has produced in this country a sensation, not comparable indeed for dramatic intensity with the varied and extraordinary reactions in his own country, but still profound. That so distinguished and powerful a figure should suddenly be waved off the stage it had so long dominated, could hardly do less than startle and disturb. At the same time there is an almost complete unanimity in the British attitude. It is felt that his dismissal was one of those deeply regrettable things that simply had to come. There was no other way.

No matter what General MacArthur's defenders in the United States may say, there has never been in this country any tendency to underestimate either his genius as a soldier or the magnitude of his services. The thing that disturbed British people was the General's extraordinary flair for the wrong kind of publicity. Once in a while British generals and admirals talk too much, but not very often and not very long. And never do they permit themselves to disagree openly and strongly with the government whose orders they are carrying out. When they do, they resign first.

BUDGET BURDENS

THE MAIN items of Mr. Gaitskell's new Budget—the enormously increased profits tax, the much higher purchase taxes on automobiles, refrigerators, and wireless sets, the higher income tax, the increased gasoline and entertainment taxes—all this must by now be familiar to those Canadian readers who take an interest in such developments in Britain.

To most Canadians it will probably seem a very severe Budget. But to Britons, with their bent backs hardened to the carrying of such loads, the new burden seems rather lighter than it might easily have been. There is a pretty general conviction that Mr. Gaitskell has made the best of a hard, bad job.

With a prospective expenditure for the year of almost £4,200,000,000, of which very nearly £1,500,000,000 is due to be spent on rearmament and defence, it was clearly impossible for any Chancellor of the Exchequer to bring in a popular Budget, or one that would in any direction lighten the load. Almost everyone was bound to be hit and hit hard, in one way or another. The only question was how widely and how fairly the load could be distributed. Mr. Gaitskell seems to have made an able and completely honest effort to do this.

The most disputed and most disputable item of the Budget is the tremendously heavy tax of 50 per cent on distributed profits—and without any of the allowances for depreciation granted by Sir Stafford Cripps two years ago. This is regarded as seriously crippling business and industry and also discouraging investment. It is a hard blow to the ordinary shareholder who has had to take so many such blows that he is by now more or less punch-drunk. Perhaps that is why he is not making more fuss about it than he apparently is—that or his immense relief that Mr. Gaitskell did not have recourse to another of those "once-for-all" capital levies. It was feared that he might.

One feature of the Budget which, though not especially important in itself, has greatly interested and also amused the public was the charge of 50 per cent of the cost for false teeth and spectacles under the Health Service. The formidable Mr. Aneurin Bevan, who regards himself as the father of the Health Service, had announced with a grim and intimidating finality, that he "would never be a member of a Government which makes charges in the National Service for the patient."

Mr. Gaitskell was being publicly warned. Everyone expected that, like even the great Sir Stafford, he would carefully keep his hands off the Health Service. But Mr. Gaitskell did not, and Mr. Bevan did not resign. His bluff was called, and the members of the Opposition are certainly not letting him forget it.—*P.O'D.*

—Routerphoto

ERNEST BEVIN, *Britain's first trade unionist Foreign Minister, a familiar, burly figure before his final illness. Among the many tributes to his conduct of foreign affairs perhaps the most striking came from the Marquis of Salisbury, whose famous father epitomized the old aristocratic tradition of the British Foreign Office.*

THEATRE

LAST ROUND-UP

Western Festivals Wind Up the Regions: The Eight Finalists are Announced

WITH a final swing through the prairies, Adjudicator Robert Newton wound up his regional duties.

—Lenare
DAPHNE GOLDRICK

One disappointment was the reluctant cancellation of the Saskatchewan festival. Especially so, as at last year's finals it was the Canadian Legion Players of Regina who walked off with the two top acting awards—in Bill Walker (now with a Winnipeg radio station) and Jeanne Morphy. Reason: the withdrawal of one entry left only two productions and costs were too high.

From the seven BC entries, the Vancouver Repertory Theatre emerged the winner. Their "Thérèse" was judged "theatrically very exciting" and guest director Christine Chanter was complimented on the "superb vitality and freshness" of the play. Best actress was Daphne Goldrick as Thérèse. Daphne is the daughter of Dorothy Goldrick, President and kingpin of the group. She started acting at the age of eight; won the VLT scholarship to UBC's Summer School of the Theatre in 1947.

The best actor award was evidently a toughie. Mr. Newton split it between Ed McNamara and Arthur ("Buzz") Broughton. Then, just as he left for Calgary, he decided that Bruno Gerussi deserved to share the honors.

Ed McNamara was both director—took over just a few weeks before the festival—and lead player in "The Silver Whistle," the West Vancouver Little Theatre Guild's entry. Buzz Broughton played the part of Ben Hubbard, and Bruno Gerussi that of Oscar Hubbard, in "Another Part of the Forest," presented by the Vancouver Little Theatre.

The Hubbard family has been doing right well in drama awards. Two years, ago, a Toronto group, now professionally employed, won the CODL award, the best acting awards (Bill Hutt as the same Ben Hubbard and Kate Reid as Birdie) and went on to the finals with "Another Part of the Forest" and last year, Babs Hitchman won the BC regional best actress award as Birdie in "The Little Foxes."

PEGGY GREEN

Last year's regional winner, Everyman Theatre, didn't enter this year; too successfully busy as a professional repertory company.

Interesting feature was the presentation of Juan Root's original play, "The House I Build." Presented by the BC Conservatory Players, the play, Mr. Newton felt, had "too much mixture of style, too much discussion on moral philosophy and too much light relief."

Alberta turned out to be an all-Calgary Festival, with three Calgary entries. Illnesses and financial difficulties kept out Edmonton. The winning group was a five times winner, Workshop 14, with their "The Gioconda Smile." Director was Betty Mitchell (see page 11). Workshop 14 won the best actress award, too. Pat Laidlaw, as the teen-age bride, "got all that fresh animalism in the early stage, then the fright and the growing love." (She is in the group picture of a rehearsal, page 11.)

The best actor award went to Michael Blurton, playing the underdog in "The Shop at Sly Corner," the Calgary Civic Theatre's entry.

The Manitoba Festival was won again by *Le Cercle Molière* of St. Boniface, the group which Madame Pauline Boutal has coached to fame. But this time the director was Christiane le Goff. The play "Prisonnier de Mon Coeur," also produced the best actor. Robert Trudel won it as the jailer, "a character who lived."

—Camera Craft
MICHAEL BLURTON

The Winnipeg Little Theatre won praise for their "The Guardsman" and Peggy Green was declared the best actress. Peggy is Aubrey Green's wife. Last year Aubrey had a Canadian play in the festival.

THE WINNERS

INVITED to compete in the Dominion finals in London, May 14 to 19 are the following:

"Papa is All," Charlottetown Little Theatre Guild; "Ma Petite Ville," *Les Compagnons de Notre-Dame*, Three Rivers, Que.; "Les Gueux au Paradis," *Les Compagnons de St. Laurent*, Montreal; "Juno and the Paycock," Welland Little Theatre Players, Ont.; "In Good King Charles's Golden Days," University Alumnae Dramatic Club, Toronto; "Pinocchio," Junior Theatre of the Ottawa Drama League; "Thérèse," Vancouver Repertory Theatre, Vancouver; "The Gioconda Smile," Workshop 14, Calgary.

Invited to the finals too—but as a non-competitive entry—was "Ames Captives," the original French play by Yvette Naubert and produced by the French Montreal Repertory Theatre.

Winner of the $100 prize for the best Canadian play in the regional festivals was Joseph Schull of Montreal, with his "The Bridge", presented by the Trinity Players of Montreal.

Get 100% more protection against the No.1 battery killer with Willard METALEX

Greatest Battery improvement in 25 years!

Today OVERCHARGING is the No. 1 battery killer. More batteries are worn out from this one cause than from all other causes combined! Overcharging strikes directly at the grids—the lead-alloy framework which holds in place the current-producing active material. Overcharging *corrodes* the grids—*fractures* them—*destroys* their ability to retain active material—*destroys* their utility as current conductors.

But now METALEX—a new and vastly superior grid metal has been developed and perfected by Willard metallurgists specifically to combat damage by overcharging. And METALEX does so—stubbornly, effectively. METALEX provides a full 100% more protection against the No. 1 battery killer! METALEX l-e-n-g-t-h-e-n-s battery life. *Available exclusively in Willard Super Master Batteries!*

Super Master
NEW
THE METALEX GRID
with these plus features
MAKES THE NEW WILLARD SUPER MASTER
Custom-built for today's driving conditions
NEW
IMPROVED CONTAINER FOR LONGER LIFE
New design—heavily reinforced at points of stress. Withstands high under-the-hood temperatures.
NEW
IMPROVED SEALING COMPOUND FOR LONGER LIFE
Will neither crack in winter nor melt in summer. Withstands high under-the-hood temperatures.
NEW
IMPROVED ACTIVE MATERIAL FOR QUICKER STARTS
So much more active that snap starts are assured—even in cars powered by new higher compression motors!

New Willard Super Master with METALEX

WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY CO. OF CANADA, LTD., TORONTO, ONTARIO

Traditions of HOSPITALITY

Three centuries ago, Dessein's — the leading inn of Calais, France, boasted many modern innovations, including a handsome theatre.

SHERATON HOTELS
Old Time Hospitality in the Modern Manner

From earliest times, inns and hotels have provided diversion for the traveller. This tradition has its pleasing modern counterpart in today's Sheraton Hotels. Whatever your mood, there are many ways to relax and enjoy yourself at a Sheraton Hotel. Stay at Sheraton Hotels — for *real* hospitality in the modern manner!

Teletype Reservations connect all
SHERATON HOTELS

Quickly, and at no cost to you — BY TELETYPE — you can arrange and confirm accommodation at any of the 30 Hotels in Canada and the U.S.A. Contact the Sheraton Hotel in your community.

MOUNT ROYAL Montreal
The LAURENTIEN Montreal
KING EDWARD Toronto
PRINCE EDWARD Windsor
GENERAL BROCK Niagara Falls
ROYAL CONNAUGHT Hamilton
THE LORD ELGIN (an affiliate), Ottawa

IN U.S.A.

BOSTON • BALTIMORE • BUFFALO • CHICAGO • DETROIT
NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • PITTSBURGH • PROVIDENCE, R. I. ROCHESTER • ST. LOUIS, Mo., and in other principal cities.

SHOP PAPERS: COMMUNIST POISON

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

lost control of the union, more than a year ago. Steve Anco, an avowed Communist who was union president for four years up to the end of 1949, was fired for exceeding his authority as union president.

Although this did not prevent him from holding office as union president, as he was still a member in good standing, the Communist slate was defeated at the next election, and Moses McKay was returned as union president.

McKay, who fights the Communists like an enraged grizzly, enjoys swinging a roundhouse right at them through the columns of the union local paper. So does Phil Kearns, his vice-president. The fact that Harry Clark, a pro-Communist, was editor of the union paper until the election last month doesn't deter them from clobbering the Communists in print. Clark is still on the editorial board, the majority of which is anti-Communist.

McKay has often challenged the Communist element in the union to a public debate, in which he feels sure he could defeat their arguments point by point. But they have refused to accept his challenge.

The union, he says, went to bat for Anco when he was dismissed, because union members felt that the disciplinary measure taken by the management in depriving him of his job was too harsh a punishment for the offence he had committed.

The Communists inside the Massey-Harris plant, he feels, are "anti-union, anti-democratic and anti-Canadian," in spite of their seeming concern for the worker. He has told them through the union local news that their criticism should be levelled before the union at its regular meetings, rather than through *The Workers' Voice*, which they use as a shield.

The Workers' Voice leads off each issue with something of interest to all the workers in the plant. Lately it has been devoting its front page to the wage increase that has been under negotiation for the past few months. This is the "bait", the "come-on" for what is to follow. It consists of criticism of every action taken by the bargaining committee, of which McKay is chairman.

—Jim Lynch

BOB LAXER: *He edit.. Red sheet.*

It then swings into a lampoon of owners and management, pointing out how the workers are "exploited." For instance, one issue contained a picture layout showing views of the home of J. S. Duncan, President of Massey-Harris, and contrasting it with the home of the average Massey-Harris worker. The pictures used were lifted straight from *Mayfair* magazine, Laxer told me.

In speaking of the company higher-up, *The Workers' Voice* writers swing into the pet Communist phrases of vilification, such as "profiteers" and "warmongers." They also intimate that the bargaining committee is selling out the workers, trying to persuade them to accept less money.

Red Line

Then the paper gets down to brass tacks, with the regular Communist-line propaganda, such as support of the Canadian Peace Congress, banning of the atom bomb, recognition of Communist China, withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea, and other straight party-line propaganda.

The Workers' Voice achieves a certain flexibility by printing special editions on mimeographed sheets. Some of these appeared at the Toronto plant during what the Communists considered crucial periods in the negotiation proceedings. Mimeographed sheets have also appeared at the Massey-Harris plant in Brantford, distributed in the same manner as at the Toronto plant, printed under *The Workers' Voice* heading.

The strategy is to play up the interests and problems of the workers, with the idea of giving them the feeling that *The Workers' Voice* is their paper, in the hope that they will in time come to accept its policies as their policies.

In this and other industries, Communist clubs are organized in the form of what are called "rank and file committees" among the workers. M. H. Proles, writing in the Communist-line *National Affairs Monthly*, stresses the importance of "close to home little questions" which are "the links whereby the workers come to identify the paper as their paper and our Party's policies as their policies". Each issue should contain some of these points, he says, and "each club meeting should take a little time to draw from even the most reticent comrades these little thorns of exploitation". Proles, Laxer admitted, is one of the editorial board members inside the plant, who used a pen name when writing for *National Affairs Monthly*.

He outlines the steps by which any club or committee can put out a shop paper. He names as the three decisive factors: financial backing, determination that the paper should appear regularly and the editorial board should function, and solution of the technical problems concerned in putting out a paper.

The Workers' Voice was backed by the Toronto City Committee of the LPP, he explains, and "comrades with the required talents were transferred to the club, and the services of others were borrowed" to solve the technical problems.

One party member claims that a minimum of 30,000 copies of shop papers appear in various industries in the Toronto area, and that they are also beginning to appear in other cities.

Industries Covered

Laxer himself says the industries covered by shop papers include the steel, packing, lumber, needle trades, printers, railroad, chemical, electrical, marine and auto industries. Almost all these industries are getting shop papers monthly, he says. They include such papers as *The Steelworkers' Voice*, distributed in both Toronto and Hamilton steel mills, *The Packers' Guard*, common throughout the packing industry in this area, and *The Spark*, distributed at the Consumers' Gas Company. They are printed by various clubs organized by the LPP, and distribution is handled in most cases in the same manner as at the Massey-Harris plant. Many give the College Street address on their masthead.

Whatever the cause of the increase in propaganda, it looks as though the shop paper is here to stay. Laxer says *The Workers' Voice* will continue to publish so long as the LPP continues to exist, which he expects will be for a long time yet.

I'm so proud of my letters
I use Cameo Stationery It is so nice to write on Its smart style and fine quality give me a "lift" socially—Yet it is quite inexpensive.....
CAMEO Stationery
by BARBER-ELLIS

—Maillard

THIRTY GUESTS *can be seated at dining table of Canada's High Commissioner in London (above). General Wolfe surveys elegantly formal drawing room (below).*

CANADA AT HOME IN LONDON

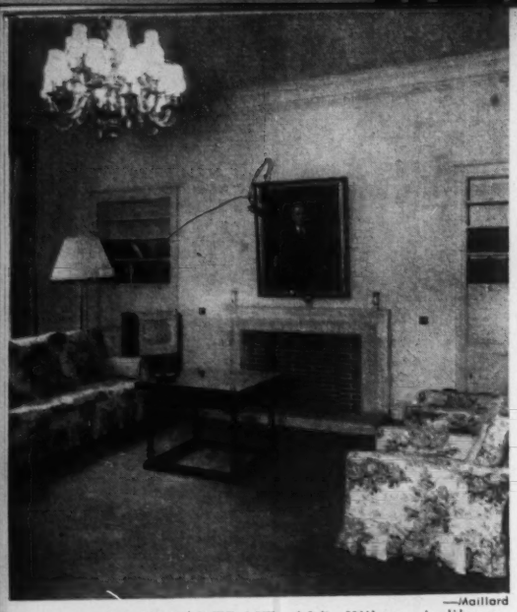
by Alison Barnes

NO. 12 UPPER BROOK STREET, Mayfair, the new official residence of Canada's High Commissioner in London, is a house of character. As is the case with human characters (though that of a house is, fortunately, easier to analyze and define), its charm is compounded of widely differing qualities.

Your first impression, from the outside, is of a five-storey, square-fronted house with big windows and a neat little wrought-iron balcony on the drawing-room floor. A typical family residence, conveniently close to Hyde Park, you feel it might well have been the home of one of the prosperous, well-to-do and essentially solid Forsytes. Not by any means a mansion, but a house built on splendid proportions with big rooms and high ceilings, it is spacious enough for official entertaining on a fairly large scale and distinctly reminiscent of the days of truly gracious living.

In effective and harmonious contrast with the period furniture—the Louis XVI influence predominates in the main drawing-room, and elsewhere in the house there are a number of fine examples of old and sometimes very ornate and intricate workmanship—all the

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



—Maillard

RUSSIAN PORTRAIT *of Mr. Wilgress in library.*

STAIRCASE *displays fine architectural detail.*

THE QUEEN *admired this small drawing room.*

pictures are by modern Canadian artists. The result is unusual and extremely pleasing.

Decorations and furnishings in the two most important rooms, the large drawing-room and the dining-room, have been skilfully chosen to bring out the best in one central, dominant feature. In the dining-room, a strangely shaped room, immensely long and narrow, it is the big oblong dinner-table capable of seating thirty guests in comfort. The rest of the room is deliberately unobtrusive, with its cream walls, ceiling and paintwork, its curved bow window at the far end draped into soft grey-green brocade to match the chair seats, the neutral shade of parquet flooring and a plain green carpet.

But onto the highly polished table, with its fine linen, sparkling glass and silver and low bowls of massed flowers, the light shines down, as dramatically as onto a stage setting, from two huge hanging crystal chandeliers, or glows softly, according to the occasion, from many candles held by two gilt figures standing on slender marble pillars.

—CP

MR. AND MRS. L. DANA WILGRESS

UPSTAIRS in the large drawing-room the central motif is a magnificently colorful carpet of beautiful design, a copy of an old Aubusson. In this room the walls are panelled from ceiling to floor in British Columbian pine and the furnishings echo the predominant colors in the carpet. Deep, low-backed, comfortable sofas, armchairs and cushions are upholstered in pale oyster-colored satin, some of the smaller chairs in satin of a glowing garnet red, others in deep green, but all picking up their tones from the carpet, and lightened with an occasional bright touch of gold. The windows, with their cushioned window seats, are veiled with snow-white net and draped with rich red brocade patterned in oyster and gold.

From over the fireplace a portrait of General Wolfe looks down upon the High Commissioner's guests and, at the other end of the room, stands a sideboard with a beautiful marble top and the most intricate gold ornamentation—a copy of a piece of Versailles. Long wall mirrors between the windows enhance the feeling of space and reflect the sparkle of two more gilt and crystal chandeliers.

COMMUNICATING DOORS lead from this room into a smaller, more intimate and essentially feminine drawing-room. Also panelled in the light, beautifully grained British Columbian pine, it is furnished in a delicate shade of pale turquoise and was the room most admired by the Queen when Their Majesties visited the house a few weeks ago. Here your attention is immediately attracted by a picture hanging over the fireplace —a Jackson with a gorgeous splash of brilliant scarlet that seems to bring the whole room to vivid life.

Conveniently situated just inside the front door is the homeliest, most lived-in of all the rooms used for entertaining—the library, where the High Commissioner and Mrs. Wilgress receive small parties of guests. Here again you get the immediate impression of a room with a purpose. This one is clearly meant for study, for writing, reading, work and serious talk.

Right along one wall and set in deep panels flanking the brick fireplace are built-in bookshelves and—happy thought to be passed on to less imaginative and practical interior decorators —below them rows of really capacious cupboards!

An unusual color has been chosen for the library—cream with a distinct dash of grey in it for the walls, with paintwork of a slightly darker shade. This has the effect of making the doors and bookshelves stand out as if in relief.

In contrast to the quiet, restful moss green of the plain tile carpet and slightly paler brocaded curtains, the big comfortable chairs and sofa have loose covers of multi-covered floral chintz. Otherwise, the furniture is simple and purely functional, as befits a library—a big desk with a modern reading lamp, a glass-topped card table, one or two occasional tables for ashtrays, cigarettes and books, a television and radio set; everything necessary for ease and comfort, but nothing unnecessary.

Here, along with a number of small paintings by contemporary Canadian artists, hangs a portrait of Mr. Wilgress which has an interesting history. It was painted, while he was in Moscow, by the Russian artist, Garasimov, and is the only foreign personality he ever painted.

Finally, the entrance hall is notable for one of the most attractive architectural features of the whole house — the staircase, with its delicate balustrading of dull bronze in flower design, the steps of the upper flight picked out on the lower side with raised beading. So infinitely more imaginative than the more usual bare slope of wall that betrays the existence of stairs.

No. 12 Upper Brook Street is a house of which Canada may well be proud, an official residence without the flavor of "officialdom," a splendid example of the skill and artistry of its architect, Antoine Monette of the Department of External Affairs at Ottawa.

Mrs. Wilgress's Way with Spring Flowers

BALANCED ARRANGEMENT *in white bowl is framed by fireplace.*

DAFFODILS, *massed low, cast sunny reflections on table's polished surface.*

PUSSYWILLOWS, *forsythia, mixed flowers in a horizontal composition.*

ORDER YOUR BOOKS
FROM
BURNILL'S
BOOKSHOP
100 Yonge Street, Toronto 1
MAIL ORDERS POSTPAID

Here's a SURE, PROVEN way to
MOTHPROOF
WOOLENS
Amazing Professional Moth-proofing method now sold for home use!

NO ODOR • NO WRAPPING
NO STORING AWAY

You can be ABSOLUTELY SURE moths will never damage your woolens if you spray them with LARVEX. The magic LARVEX spray penetrates each tiny fibre and treats the cloth so that it becomes mothproof—moths are positively *stopped* from eating holes in your woolens. Completely odorless. Stainless. Non-inflammable.

A few minutes' easy spraying with LARVEX lasts a whole year. At all times you can *be sure* moths won't eat holes in your woolens whether you wear the garments occasionally or hang them away in your closet. Either way—LARVEX PROTECTION REMAINS. Spray your rugs and sofas, too. Only 93c for 16 ozs., $1.43 for 32 ozs.

LARVEX
The Largest Selling Mothproofer

BOOKS

POET AT HOME

THE VICTORIAN HOUSE and other poems — by Philip Child—*Ryerson*—$2.25.

THAT Philip Child was essentially a poet, and a profoundly philosophical poet, has been evident in every one of his five novels, some of which have given the feeling that he chose that form of expression less from necessity than because it was the only way to reach a large audience.

PHILIP CHILD

In the long dramatic soliloquy which occupies two-thirds of this new volume of verse he seems completely at home with his medium, which he uses for a task of the utmost subtlety and difficulty—that of depicting the passionate longing of the human soul to transcend the boundaries of personality, to overcome the limitations of space and time. The art with which the narrator's musings are blended with the background of the great empty house, ripe for the wrecker, in whose once love-filled rooms his childhood and youth were spent is exquisitely contrived and brilliantly successful.

In the great movement by which poetry in English is returning to the "Christian" tradition Mr. Child now takes a foremost place. His style, showing signs of the influence of Eliot and also of Robert Frost, is nevertheless highly personal. His capacity to illustrate an idea with a telling figure of speech is masterly. Relieved of the compulsions of "plot" and "love interest" he gets down to his job with enthusiasm and without waste. Canada has a lot of good novels; it has very little narrative poetry of this power and significance.—*B.K.S.*

THE SEEING EYE

THE SILENT TRAVELLER IN NEW YORK—by Chiang Yee—*British Book Service*—$4.25.

FAMED for his "Silent Traveller" series on London, Oxford, Edinburgh and other British shrines, Chinese artist-author Chiang Yee now turns his discriminating attention to the New York scene. Manhattan has never appeared to more poetic eyes. With the artless premise that "It is my belief that every creature under Heaven desires a simple, peaceful life", the former district governor of Kiukiang set out to explore the teeming isle of commerce.

—From "The Silent Traveller in New York"
"OPEN AIR EXHIBITION"

Chiang's highly individualistic interpretations in paint transform Manhattan's stark architecture into moist-edged visions—like eternal monoliths floating in mists are the structures in "Approaching New York At Dawn", or "Skyscrapers Above Evening Clouds". The same timeless character marks the author's visual interpretations of the Hudson River. "Morning Mist Over the Palisades" might easily be a Sung silk-painting of the Yangtze gorges.

During his six-month sojourn in New York, Chiang Yee surveyed with a sly and humorous eye Times Square, Fifth Avenue, the Bowery, Harlem, Greenwich village and, of course, Chinatown. The city that emerges through his crisp, delicate text and 17 color plates is a different New York from that depicted by such native artists as Peter Arno, George Bellows, Reginald Marsh and John Sloan. Chiang Yee's Manhattan is a fastidious tapestry of shrewdly observed details which usually miss the more casual and sensation-seeking eyes of native New Yorkers and visitors alike.—*P. D.*

—Chiang Yee
"SKYSCRAPERS, CLOUD AND MIST"

ACROSS THE DESK

THE FAITH OF MRS. KELLEEN—by Katherine Mary Flannigan—*Longmans, Green*—$3.75.

■ Some years ago, a story entitled "Mrs. Mike" was published as a true biography and was so accepted by many critics until some manifest inaccuracies and impossibilities were discovered in it by more careful readers. The heroine of the present novel is Mrs. Mike's great aunt and the author is supposed to be Mrs. Mike herself.

Those who accepted the earlier book at its face value will probably enjoy this as well. The story is of a mother's faith in the innocence of a son convicted of murder and of her struggle to get the sentence reversed. The tale is told with the sentimental simplicity it deserves and love and justice triumph in the end.—*J.L.C.*

THE WRITER'S SITUATION—by Storm Jameson—*Macmillan*—$2.25.

■ Storm Jameson is a writer who takes her craft seriously. Not only the title-essay, but several others in this collection are devoted to the problem of defining the writer's responsibility in the modern world.

Like all good essays, these are revelations of personality. They show Mrs. Jameson as a thinker, worried about the world and rather dogmatic about her own opinions. Her opinions, however, are well expressed and worth reading if only for the fact that many of them will provoke disagreement.

© Karsh, Ottawa

Hugh MacLennan's
NEW NOVEL
Each Man's Son

The warm and moving story of a doctor who had no son . . . but found one.

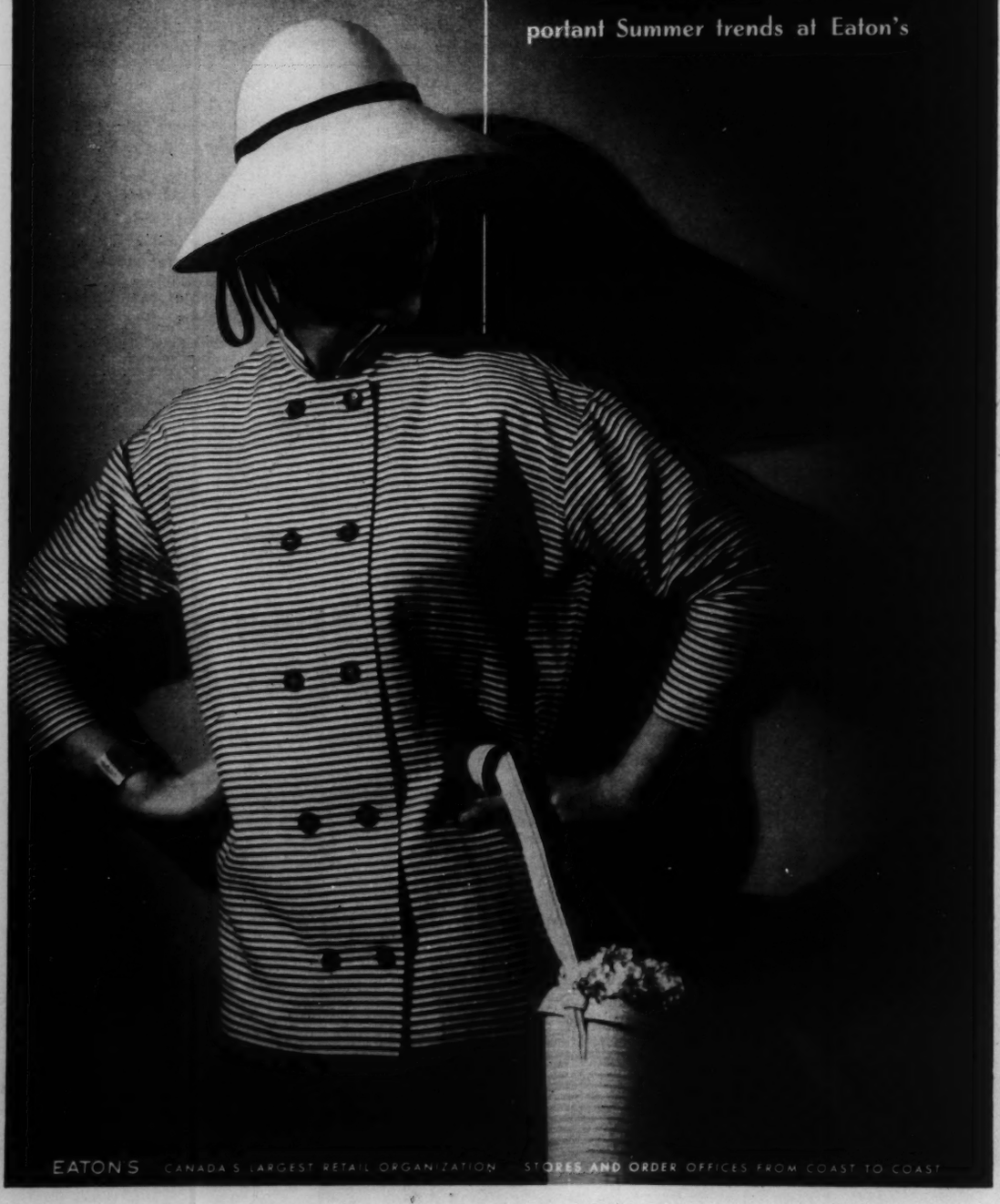
AT YOUR BOOKSELLER'S $3.00

MACMILLAN
70 Bond St., Toronto

EATON'S

the coolie coat

The exotic feeling of the East in a coat that is NEWS! Stark straight, chopped off short, dramatic topper for Summer's cottons. Typical of important Summer trends at Eaton's



EATON'S CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL ORGANIZATION STORES AND ORDER OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

Poses:

GOOD LIKENESS

YOU DON'T have to be a celebrity to find a camera being aimed your way. Photographers—professional or amateur variety—are everywhere. The results can shatter all your illusions about yourself if you do not know the tricks that will show you at your best.

■ Here are some simple, elementary rules of posing to remember when a camera is turned your way:

Don't stand like a wooden Indian, straddle-legged, arms dangling. Do keep legs close together, weight on one foot, knees slightly bent.

Don't stare into the lens. Focus your eyes away from the camera.

If picture is taken from below, don't lean back or tummy will protrude and head look tiny. If picture is taken from above, don't hunch your shoulders or duck your head. Sit as high as you can and keep your chin up.

If it's to be a rear view, don't lean forward. Tuck yourself in and stand straight.

Don't squint. Shut your eyes until a few seconds before the shot.

Don't point toes in; don't stick hips out. Stand with your body turned slightly away from the camera.

To flatter your legs, sit sidewise, instead of squarely facing the camera and unless you want your feet to look a size ten, point them to the side.

YOUR FAVORITE WRITER:

Mary Lowrey Ross

begins a sparkling series of candid reminiscences in

"Myself in three pieces"

in the MAY issue of

Canadian Home Journal

on sale at your news stand now

CHJ'S EDITOR SAYS:

"Dozens of times across Canada I've been confronted with the same questions—Who is Mary Lowrey Ross? Do you know her? What's she really like? It was high time we answered those questions in print, and who was better equipped to tackle the job than M.L.R. herself? After the initial fright, and some misgivings, she agreed . . ."

The conversation-piece of the season!

IN THREE INSTALMENTS:
MAY • JUNE • JULY

Canadian Home Journal

THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Animal Clinic

by Mary Lowrey Ross

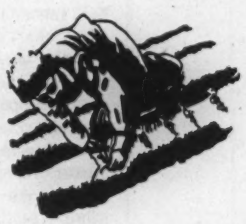
WE carried Nickie in on a drawing-board stretcher and set him on the table in the veterinary's waiting room, which was beautifully clean and smelled strongly of small animals. The stout lady near the door leaned forward and shut the door emphatically with a rubber-tipped cane. Everybody else turned to look sympathetically at Nickie.

"What happened to him?" asked the owner of the police dog that filled up the end of the little waiting room.

"He was run over. He can still walk but it hurts him badly."

There was a shocked murmur of sympathy. Nickie dropped his chin on his paw and stared mournfully at the circle of faces from under his wiry bang of black hair. He was a moving sight, but for the moment too depressed to make the most of it.

"He'll be all right," the owner of the police dog said authoritatively. We said we hoped so, and thought how much more accessible and agreeable people were in animal clinics than they were in human clinics, where everyone sat withdrawn, isolated in his own private anxiety and discomfort. Now everyone was observing Nickie with the greatest concern and curiosity—everybody but the stout lady by the door, who stared straight ahead, looking indignant.



The owner of the police dog moved into the consulting room and his place was taken by a man with a golden cocker spaniel. The spaniel leaned against his owner's knee, wearing the look of melancholy, gentleness and utter trust that only a cocker spaniel can summon.

"HE'S a beautiful dog," the owner announced suddenly, as though the cocker were a dog in a window or a dog in a picture, or almost any dog, except his own. We all agreed that he was a beautiful dog. For a moment Nickie was forgotten.

We said we hoped there was nothing serious the matter and the owner replied that it was just a slight sore throat. Before we could ask how one detected a slight sore throat in a cocker spaniel the door opened behind us and an attendant appeared carrying a stout little terrier. "Well here's your dog, and he's going to be all right," she said to the door-closing client, whose detachment deserted her, without warning, and to no one's surprise. She took the terrier in her arms and kissed him tenderly, while the whole waiting room glowed with sympathy. Then she gathered up walking stick and terrier and with some difficulty got to her feet. She was one of us now, and she turned and smiled at Nickie. "Well, goodbye Pal," she said, and went out, leaving the door open behind her.

It was our turn next in the consulting room and we carried Nickie in amid a chorus of good wishes from the waiting clients.

IT SOUNDED like a fractured pelvis, the veterinarian said, when the symptoms had been explained. Only it would be difficult to diagnose unless Nickie could be persuaded to stand up. He was finally persuaded, with the assistance of a turkish towel passed like a sling about his middle.

"It's definitely a pelvic fracture," the veterinarian said and added encouragingly, "It isn't so serious as it sounds. Give him a good week's rest and Nature will take care of it."

After that we had to persuade him to lie down again. He yelped with anguish and we could feel the echo of his pain run like the vibration of a stretched nerve through the sympathetic waiting-room outside. He lay down at last, and then out of some confused willingness to oblige, immediately stood up again.

It was some time before we got our stretcher case back to the waiting-room which meanwhile had filled up with new patients. We explained to the older members — it was quite like a little club by this time—that the trouble was a fractured pelvis, that it wasn't a serious as it sounded, and Nature would take care of it. The newcomers looked interested, the older members relieved. Presently a woman came in with a little girl.

"We've come for our cat," the woman said to the attendant. She glanced at Nickie and the row of waiting dogs, and then said in the tone of someone who doesn't want to be misjudged, "I really prefer dogs myself." The little girl said nothing.

The attendant came back in a moment carrying a big blue Persian. It wore the look, which cats can always assume under discomfort, of utterly rejecting its surroundings. "I'd much rather have a dog," the mother said. But the little girl didn't say a word. She took the Persian in her arms and stared down into its inscrutable catface; and her own face was filled with pure enchantment.

Distinguished Craftsmanship Has Made The Hartt Shoe Canada's Finest Since 1898

The HARTT Shoe FOR MEN

AT BETTER SHOE STORES ACROSS CANADA Factory — Fredericton, N.B.

SPRING'S IN FULL BLOOM

Miles of blossoming orchards make the Niagara Peninsula a scenic wonderland for a spring holiday; and the warm, friendly atmosphere of the General Brock invites you to relax and enjoy the splendors of Niagara at your leisure. Dine in the Rainbow Room with its famous food . . . its unsurpassed view of the Falls. The luxury of our rooms and the courteous service will complete the enjoyment of your visit. Won't you write for reservations—Now.

Single $4.50 up Double $7.50 up

W. A. STEAD, Manager

Hotel General Brock

NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO.

PERT COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

OOR STREET, WEST, TORONTO • KINGSDALE 4672

NG STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO • FAIRMONT 9943

MARTIN L. DAVEY, Jr., PRESIDENT

CING PRUNING TREE SURGERY SPRAYING TREE FEEDING

ST. REGIS ROOM

In Paris, just around the corner from the Opera, there's a street called Chaussée d'Antin—where Madeleine Casalino fashioned this delicate flower-spattered print of tissue-fine silk taffeta. We have it for you at Simpson's St. Regis Room, Fashion Floor, the Third.

Simpson's Toronto

MAIL ORDER HOUSES IN TORONTO, UNDLAND TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

EATON'S CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL ORGANIZATION STORES AND ORDER O

FILMS

THAT FIGHTING SPIRIT IS AN EASY VICTIM

SOAP OPERA would be a good deal easier to watch if the men involved would face up to the awful women they marry with a trace of fighting spirit.

Strictly speaking "Payment on Demand" diverges a little from standard soap opera since the wife here (Bette Davis) is considerably less than admirable. Actually she is a rapacious harpy who prods, bullies and finally blackmails her creature-husband (Barry Sullivan) first into worldly success and then into signing over to her every blessed thing he possesses. As one of Bette Davis's accomplished studies in feminine hellery this was reasonably interesting to watch up to the point when the director, under felt pressure of feminine audiences, began to switch sympathy his heroine's way.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

In the end we leave her, drenched in tears and repentance and restored at least tentatively to the affections of her masochistic husband. This was what the audience wanted, so this was the way, after four separate trial endings, they finally got it. Script writers apparently are as helpless before their feminine audiences as soap opera husbands in the hands of their inexorable wives.

"Payment on Demand" may remind you at moments of "Craig's Wife" but there are important differences. The George Kelly play had a sound dramatic structure, since it built up a powerful case against its heroine and then saw that she was punished as she deserved. "Payment on Demand" fumbles with flashbacks, switches motivation half-way, and ends by falling flat on its face. Craig himself often seemed unaccountably uxorious in relation to the icy horror he married. Compared to the yielding hero of "Payment on Demand" however he seems, in retrospect to have displayed the fighting spirit of General MacArthur.

I have never seen a man walk out on one of these pictures. If there is anything odder than the submission of the husbands on the screen it is the passivity of the husbands in the audience.

PHOTOGRAPHED in profile under a slanting Spanish hat, Anthony Dexter the new screen star, has moments of fleeting resemblance to the late celebrated Rudolf Valentino. In full-face he looks a little like screen-star Sabu, and there was even a brief truculent moment when he oddly made me think of Edward G. Robinson. The rest of the time he was just an ambitious young star working hard, with an egregious script, to recreate a legend that could hardly be revived for modern audiences by Rudolf Valentino himself.

The actual story of Rudolf Valen-

tino was a rather dreadful history, for the most part in the worst possible taste. But it had in it, almost in spite of itself, an element of tragedy. I met Valentino many years ago when he came to Toronto to conduct a local beauty contest and sponsor a mud-pack facial, an errand that obviously outraged him. The legend by this time had caught up with and engulfed him; and while he still believed himself to be great he was already aware that he was a little ridiculous. The famous impassivity which had been created as part of the Valentino legend, had become a fixed retreat from the adoration that he had learned to dread almost as much as the ridicule. He had never been either as great or as preposterous as his legend, and by this time an element in him of outraged self-respect made him a recognizable and even touching human figure.

"Valentino" the screen biography of the star accepts and carries on the original legend in a way that Valentino might conceivably have approved in his earlier, more deluded period, when the path of cheap publicity was still the path of glory. It was almost exactly the shade of fatuousness one might have looked for in a fan biography in a screen magazine of the late 'twenties.

The narrative touches on some of the more celebrated points in the Valentino story—his early career as a dishwasher and gigolo in New York, his "discovery" in Hollywood, his swift rise to fame, and then his sudden death, the public storming of the funeral parlor that held his body, and finally—an irresistible touch — the mysterious veiled woman who yearly visits the Valentino tomb on the anniversary of his death. These supply the general outline, but nothing within the outline makes even a pretense at veracity.

There is a story to be told of the life and times of Rudolf Valentino—the story of an ordinary and bewildered human being who became the object and then, gradually, the victim of crazed mass-adulation. But it isn't the sort of story to be told by Hollywood which when dealing with its own history tends to fall into gaudy idiom of its own special culture.

—Mary Lowrey Ross

LAPALME

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

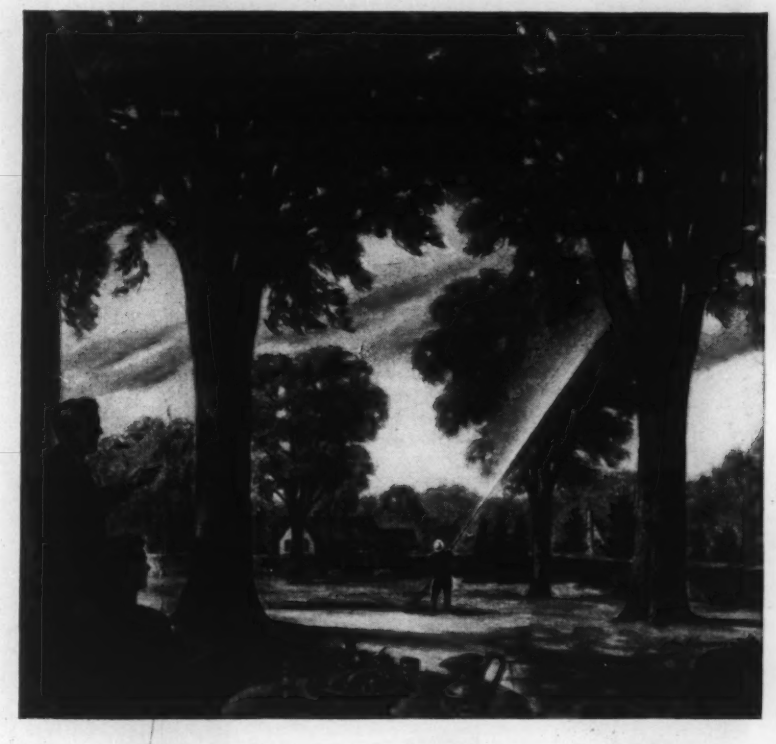
at six and, he says, "I wonder what would have happened to her if I didn't have some money").

The moment Lapalme was chosen Liberal leader, the Premier "invited" him to take a seat in the Legislature. Duplessis offered to call a by-election in any riding one of the eight Liberals in the house might vacate. He taunted Lapalme at half a dozen Friday press conferences.

Lapalme adamantly refused to run for a seat in the Quebec Legislature. What the Premier didn't know was that this strategy had been decided upon at the time of the Liberal convention. Party leaders felt it would serve no purpose—and might make Lapalme a dead duck politically—to have him replace one of the eight Liberals in the Legislature. They felt he could do more effective work by travelling up and down Quebec province.

Just how effective M. Lapalme has been will not be known for many months. With Duplessis so firmly in the saddle today, Quebec political observers agree the Liberals wouldn't have a chance if an election were called tomorrow.

Georges-Emile Lapalme isn't sitting on the sidelines, waiting for the Duplessis administration to collapse. He knows it's going to require every ounce of Liberal strength. But he's confident he can win in 1952.



Trees worth having are Trees worth saving

Fortunate are you who live in a home surrounded by stately shade trees. Protected from storm . . . shielded from hot summer sun . . . yet probably not aware of the tremendous difference which the loss of just one priceless tree would make. A difference not only in satisfaction and comfort but in the value of your property.

Today . . . not tomorrow . . . is the time to give thought to the preservation of your priceless trees. Just as your house needs periodic painting and maintenance, so, too, do your trees need the periodic servicing of a competent tree expert —the familiar Davey Man.

The Davey Man is not just an "outdoorsman"... nor just a "woodsman." He is a skilled craftsman, as painstakingly schooled for his chosen work as craftsmen in other fields of endeavor. His training, paralleling that of the medical man, prepares him to cope with any tree damage caused by accident or disease.

Right now, for example, you can trust your Davey Man to know the right time to spray and the right materials to use to safeguard the living beauty of your trees. Why not arrange to be placed on Davey's spraying schedule immediately? If the Davey Tree Expert Company is not listed in your phone book under "Tree Service," write us today.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST TREE SAVING SERVICE IN THE WORLD

DAVEY TREE EXPERT COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

57 BLOOR STREET, WEST, TORONTO • KINGSDALE 4672
70 CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO • FAIRMONT 9943
MARTIN L. DAVEY, Jr., PRESIDENT

TREE MOVING CABLING & BRACING PRUNING TREE SURGERY SPRAYING TREE FEEDING

Vacation Club

ONE AND TWO WEEKS IN JULY

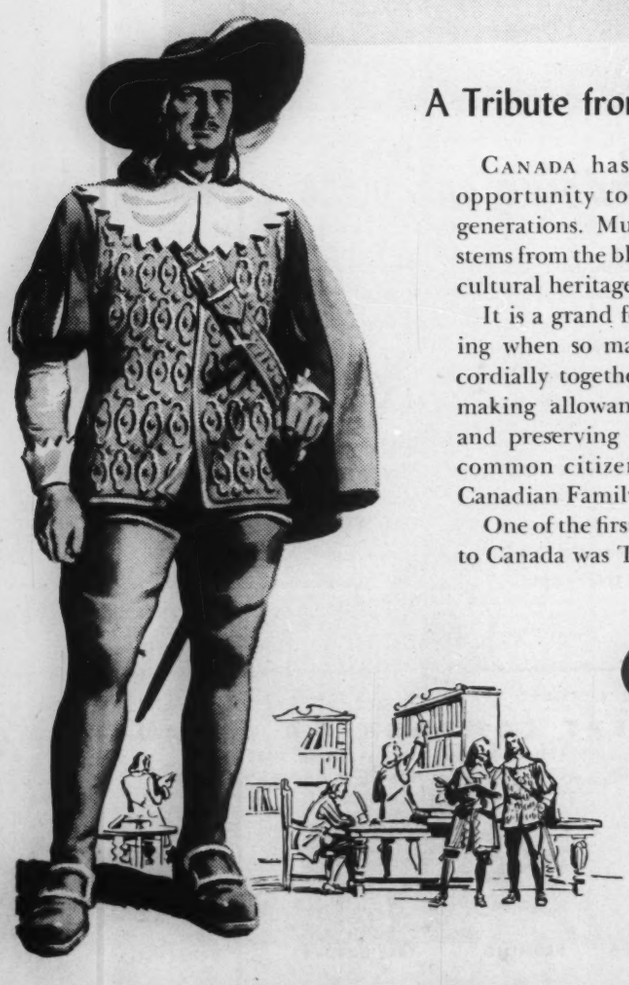
Outstanding instruction in acting, stage-craft, ballet, music-appreciation.

Drama workshop. Evening discussion groups. Visiting companies on established Summer stage.

All outdoor recreational facilities.

Write for detailed information to:
Manager,
Blue Mountain Resorts Ltd.
R. R. 3, Collingwood, Ont.

The Canadian Family owes much to . . . . Wales



A Tribute from Calvert to Canadians of Welsh descent

CANADA has been a land of opportunity to settlers for many generations. Much of our strength stems from the blending of racial and cultural heritages from many lands.

It is a grand feat of nation building when so many cultures march cordially together, cooperating and making allowances, merging ideas and preserving ideals, linked by a common citizenship in the great Canadian Family.

One of the first Welshmen to come to Canada was Thomas Button who set sail in Henry Hudson's *Discovery* in 1610 to find the North West Passage. Another famous Welshman was David Thompson whose surveys are the basis of our maps of Western Canada.

The Welsh are a quiet, serious, devout and music loving people. Their industry in the fields of chemical and mining engineering, language and science teaching, manufacturing, editing and law has contributed much to Canada's progress.

Calvert DISTILLERS (Canada) Limited
AMHERSTBURG • ONTARIO

Calvert, head of the famous Calvert family, founded one of Canada's first colonies in Newfoundland in 1622. The Calvert ideals of freedom and tolerance helped set the pattern of the democracy we now enjoy.

Newsprint: Will the U.S. Take Less?

Needs of Western Allies May Make Redirection Necessary.

—Karsh

NEWSPRINT CHIEF: *R. M. Fowler represents Canada on paper committee.*

PULP AND PAPER and Government officials last week explained why newsprint and wood pulp had been placed under the authority of the defence production chiefs, with R. M. Fowler, President of the Newsprint Association of Canada, as newsprint director. They also gave a good indication of what the International Materials Conference (to be meeting over the next few weeks) can accomplish.

There is no control order on the Canadian pulp and paper, and there may not be one. But Canadian defence officials can now participate in the Conference with more authority than they would have had otherwise.

As far as pulp and paper are concerned, it is important that Canadian representatives are able to be definite on what this country can do to bring about the most efficient distribution of these products among the Western nations. Canada is the biggest producer, and unless the Government's authority for defence purposes is established, the Conference isn't likely to accomplish much, at least in the pulp and paper field.

It's a good bet too, that what happens in the way of organizing pulp and paper supplies will be a measure of the success that can be expected from the Conference's efforts with other strategic materials.

Lopsided

The distribution of Canadian newsprint is very lopsided. Nearly 90 per cent of it goes to the United States; the home market takes 6 per cent, and the rest is available to other customers. The U.S. has always been the big buyer, but the disproportion was increased during the postwar years when dollar-short European customers went shopping for their newsprint in soft currency areas. American customers—after a brief lag, when there was unused productive capacity—took up the slack.

The test for the Conference will come if, as seems likely, American publishers are asked to take less newsprint so that more may be diverted to other customers—France, U.K. and India especially. There could be quite a row about this.

Last year some U.S. publishers put the Canadian newsprint industry in the pillory (SN, Aug. 15) because of rising prices and short supply. They charged—unjustly, as was proven—that the Canadian industry had purposely restricted supply to boost prices. They even had a Congressional committee under the monopoly-conscious representative Emanuel Celler probing the Canadian industry.

A new consciousness of the interdependence of the Western nations for security may override self interest. If American publishers will take less so Western allies can get more, it will be a good omen indeed for the success of a plan to bring about the most efficient distribution of strategic materials. If it doesn't work out this way, it will represent a continuation of a certain kind of thinking. That kind of thinking has blocked the St. Lawrence project and the offer of Alcan to supply the U.S. with 200,000 tons of much-need aluminum.

As for newsprint, the need for a broad outlook isn't confined to the Americans. The Canadian newsprint industry depends on the U.S. for elemental sulphur. Pulp and paper makers consume 80 per cent of the 390,000 tons of elemental sulphur Canada imports each year from the U.S. And there is a world wide sulphur shortage too (SN, March 20). That's another job for the Materials Conference. The outcome may mean less U.S. sulphur for Canada; newsprint supply reductions, then, may spring from two sources: a sulphur shortage, and reduction of some North American supplies to meet more important needs in other "Western" countries.

Classing newsprint as a strategic material wasn't done simply to justify putting it under the authority of the Defence Production Department. On their recent visit to Canada, both President Auriol and Foreign Minister Schuman of France emphasized its importance in the cold war, or the war of ideas.* With a French election coming up, they considered newsprint important enough to justify exchanging steel—a "hot war" material—for it.

As long as newsprint was sold to U.S. customers on an individual contract basis, the Government couldn't take up the offer. But classifying it as a strategic material makes it possible: use for defence purposes is paramount.

Use to be made of it will be determined at the International Materials Conference where representatives of the Western nations, putting their heads together, can organize efficient distribution of strategic materials for the common defence.

—*Michael Young*

*As a further answer to the French newsprint shortage, the National Assembly's press committee last week asked the Paris Government to reduce the number of magazines featuring photos of nude women.

CANADIAN BUSINESS

IMMIGRATION OUTLOOK

RAW MATERIALS aren't the only items due for serious consideration by Western defence planners. In many of the anti-communist nations, labor supply is an acute problem. The younger countries of the British Commonwealth are gearing for a major industrial role in the defence program. They are looking to the U.K. for a greatly increased flow of immigrants, and are putting emphasis on attracting skilled industrial workers.

—CP

WALTER HARRIS

Last week Immigration Minister Walter Harris announced that Canadian policy was veering away from concentration on immigrants who would engage in agriculture. Canadian policy, he said, would be aimed at maintaining a balanced population growth. He set a figure of 30 million as a population objective "within the known economic resources of this country." Immigration during the first three months of this year—26,000 people—was nearly double the figure for the same period last year. "Well over 100,000" new Canadians are expected by the end of the year.

But for skilled industrial workers, there is likely to be a big supply and demand problem. In employment agencies, in newspapers, and at factories all over industrial Britain, "Help Wanted" notices are multiplying. Behind the notices are half a million job vacancies.

It's going to take a masterful hat trick to produce all the labor required for Britain's contribution to western defence. In 1938 the U.K. was able to draw on a reserve of 1,790,000 unemployed, and had two years to get a production team in motion. Now there's full employment—only isolated pockets of idle manpower—and there may be less time to get ready.

The British haven't come to close grips with the problem yet. Direction of labor may eventually be the answer, but correspondents report that Britons are far from ready to accept this control on top of numerous other restrictions. The Labor Government's majority is too slim to encourage promotion of a too-unpopular policy. In any event, it won't be long before the need for tough action on this problem becomes apparent. It might put a monkey wrench in Canada's immigration machinery.

Investment:

PRAIRIE VICTIMS

A VOICE closer to home was added last week to the complaints of U.S. investors about the activities of some Toronto stock sellers. J. A. Young, Saskatchewan Securities Registrar, fired a broadside against some Ontario securities brokers who, he charged, had sold worthless securities to Saskatchewan residents.

While he admitted that it was a minority of Ontario brokers who were engaged in the fraudulent promotions, he pointed out that the small group had done a great deal of damage to the reputation of Ontario's responsible brokers.

In the last two years, he charged, he had received 200 complaints from Saskatchewan people who had lost money. He added, "For every complaint I receive there may be 25 or 50 people who don't complain because they don't like to admit they were suckers."

In the main, it was the little investor who had lost money, Young said, but he had been surprised at the number of businessmen, successful in their own line, who had taken the bait.

Young said that the entire matter of securities control, with emphasis on inter-provincial cooperation will be discussed in September at a Mines Ministers' conference in Saskatoon. Securities authorities from all provinces will be attending.

Purchasers and Distributors
of Government, Municipal and
Corporation Securities

Enquiries Invited

A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited

Business Established 1889

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA
LONDON OTTAWA HAMILTON KITCHENER OWEN SOUND
ST. CATHARINES QUEBEC NEW YORK BOSTON LONDON, ENG.

**BRITISH AMERICAN
BANK NOTE COMPANY**
LIMITED
OTTAWA

Engravers & Printers

of

BANK NOTES
DEBENTURES
STOCK CERTIFICATES
BONDS & STAMPS
for
GOVERNMENTS & INDUSTRY

Branch Offices
MONTREAL & TORONTO

*The Original Canadian Company
Established 1866*

WSA
WESTERN SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG
BRANCH OFFICES

BUSINESS ANGLE

RAPID PRICE RISE PAST?

More Stability in Cost-of-Living Index And in Stock Market Prices Probable

by P. M. Richards

IT OUGHT not be very surprising if we see a sizable retreat from the inflation psychology of the last year or two, as a result of the Government's anti-inflation budget measures and, of course, the restrictions on materials and on credit. Such a retreat might well be supported by greater stability in the cost-of-living index and by a lack of bullishness in the stock market.

—John Steele
P. M. RICHARDS

But it is probably true that the underlying, longer-term trend is still inflationary, despite Mr. Abbott's budget. So long as we spend billions of dollars a year for defence, which means for production that contributes no socially-useful goods to consume the wages paid out for their making, we shall be pursuing a course that is basically inflationary. And as we shall apparently have to maintain such expenditures for years to come, it follows that a long-term bet against inflation would not be a good bet.

TWO IMPORTANT MOVES

THE GOVERNMENT has recently taken two anti-inflation steps of particular interest and importance; it raised the rate of interest on $700 million of treasury deposit certificates from ¾ of one per cent to one per cent and thereby confirmed a general trend to higher interest rates, and it withdrew the privilege granted business in 1945 of accelerated depreciation write-offs on new capital assets.

These actions were reversals of steps originally undertaken for the express purpose of stimulating business activity. If not inflationary in intent, in the sense (that of depreciating the value of money) in which we commonly use that word today, they were inflationary in effect. Certainly many economists believe that the prolonged cheapness of money has been a prime factor in bringing about the persistent rise of prices.

Interest rates were artificially lowered in the depressed 1930's to induce the undertaking of new business ventures and the creation of jobs. It also made Government debt easier to carry, so that when World War II came along the practice was continued in order to ease the burden on the taxpayers. But war on the modern scale is highly inflationary without the stimulus of cheap money, since public purchasing power increases because of the additional expenditures but the supply of goods to absorb that purchasing power diminishes. Economically there is no need then for low interest rates, other than to lessen the cost of Government borrowing. But money continued to be cheap right into the postwar boom, and then it was actively inflationary because it led to business expansion that would not have been undertaken without it.

When the arrival of peace put a stop to the outpouring of Government money for war purposes, there was widespread apprehension that a serious business decline would result. To induce the private business expansion that alone could fill the threatened gap, the Government offered business the privilege of making larger-than-normal depreciation deductions from profits for income tax purposes on new capital assets. Business jumped at the opportunity.

How much of Canada's huge postwar capital investment is attributable to this depreciation concession it is impossible to say. Other important factors were stimulating the economy, the chief of them being the very big demand for civilian durable goods which had been accumulating during the war. Wartime savings were available for this purpose. And important new discoveries and developments of natural resources were taking place, in oil, iron ore, titanium, uranium, etc. These things combined to keep general business activity at a high and rising level. Unfortunately the investment of so much new capital was highly inflationary in its effects, largely because the capital expenditures increased public purchasing power before there was any resulting increase in the flow of consumer goods.

THE AWAKENING

AWAKENING to the situation, the Government withdrew the accelerated write-off privilege on April 10. Now no depreciation write-offs at all will be permitted for four years on new plant and equipment not considered essential to the national economy. The new depreciation regulations indicate that the Government means to make full use of this means of discouraging business expansion. For example, a building now under construction can be written off only to the extent of the work done up to April 10. Materials and labor used after that date may not be written off until after the four-year period. This applies also, of course, to new equipment in course of installation.

But the right to charge off depreciation on assets acquired after April 10 is only deferred, not cancelled. An "ineligible" asset acquired after that date will earn no depreciation for tax purposes during the next four years but in 1955 it may be transferred to the depreciable asset account at its full original cost. And if the Govern

ment accepts the view that proposed new capital investment is in the public interest, *i.e.* that it will strengthen the economy even though not directly for defence, the "current" rate of depreciation will be permitted, or even a "special" (accelerated) rate.

The raising of interest rates and the depreciation write-off change ought to prove effective in slowing down the general expansion of business, in line with the requirements of the defence program and the Government's anti-inflation effort, especially when combined with the allocation controls of scarce materials. However, their effects will not be felt so much now as later, because of the large amount of new capital investment already under way.

These are changes of great significance for the long-term welfare of the economy. In view of the prominence of the inflation danger, it is only remarkable that the Government waited so long to make them.

SHORT NEWSPRINT

ALL THE Western countries are short of newsprint and the other day Ottawa declared newsprint and mechanical and chemical pulps to be "essential materials", as the first move in a project for more effective distribution. It is hoped to achieve this without actual rationing, but this depends upon results of the present move. Exports of these commodities will be under the control of R. M. Fowler, president of the Newsprint Association of Canada, who now becomes director of a new branch of the Department of Defence Production. F. L. Mitchell, deputy pulp and paper coordinator in World War II, will join him in the new branch.

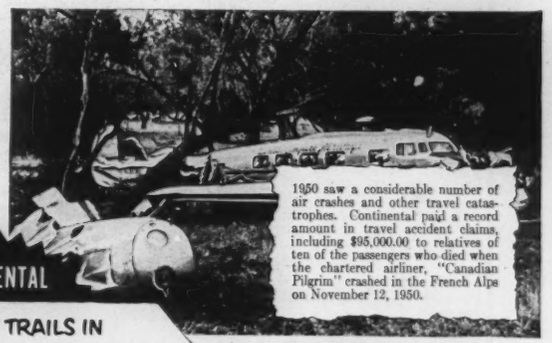
Representatives of ten nations, of which Canada will be one, are to set up an international pulp and paper committee at Washington as part of the International Materials Conference. An immediate aim is to provide some newsprint relief for Britain and France, whose needs are especially acute. But whatever the arrangements, it seems certain that any more Canadian newsprint assigned to them will have to be taken from supplies for the U.S., which itself wants more rather than less. Last year Canada shipped 4,700,000 tons of newsprint to the U.S., 89 per cent of Canadian production.

EROSION

THOUGH, this year, Canada will produce a little more than the 5,275,000 tons of newsprint manufactured in 1950, it won't be enough to meet the growing demand. And there is little prospect of that demand being satisfied thereafter, by Canada. For this country is already close to the limit of its possible newsprint capacity, as a result of the deterioration in the forest situation. That deterioration is now expressing itself in the annual spring floods. Later on the farms won't have enough water.

In an editorial about rain and floods, the *Globe and Mail* said: ". . . People talk about the flood damage. But the real flood damage is not the damage to property; it is the damage to the natural resources on which all property depends. Houses can be rebuilt, bridges replaced, roads and railways repaired. But who can bring back the water that has gone rushing down into Lake Ontario, or the soil that went with it?"

During 1950, the Canadian public responded favourably to Continental's offer of their famous poliomyelitis protection. With the fear of polio heightened by epidemic incidence of other diseases recently, Continental recognizes a moral responsibility to offer this great protection again this year.


1950 saw a considerable number of air crashes and other travel catastrophes. Continental paid a record amount in travel accident claims, including $95,000.00 to relatives of ten of the passengers who died when the chartered airliner, "Canadian Pilgrim" crashed in the French Alps on November 12, 1950.

CONTINENTAL

BLAZING NEW TRAILS IN ACCIDENT AND HEALTH PROTECTION!

CASUALTY COMPANY

During 1950, Continental extended the benefits of its low-cost protection plans to more Canadian families than ever before. A record number of claims were paid to policyholders to cover hospital care, medical treatment, surgical operations and maternity expenses.

The protection of Canadian wage-earners against loss of time took on new importance at Continental in 1950. More salaried employees than ever before now have the benefit of Continental Emergency Pay Cheque Plans.

CONTINENTAL HIGHLIGHTS OF 1950!

1950 was another great year for the Continental Casualty Company. The figures tell their own story of increased business and continued leadership in the accident and health insurance field. We are proud of having been able to help a record number of Canadian families when accident or sickness struck. During the year ahead, it will be our constant endeavour to extend our community service in every possible way . . . to continue "blazing new trails in accident and health protection."

Continental

CASUALTY COMPANY

Head Office for Canada
TORONTO, Ont.

Ross D. Heins
Canadian General Manager

ASSETS

Cash	$ 18,138,391
*United States Government Obligations	44,336,138
*Canadian Government Obligations	5,872,221
*Other Public Bonds	21,923,742
*Railroad Bonds and Equipment Trust Certificates	1,539,805
*Public Utility Bonds	320,000
*Miscellaneous Bonds	1,930,649
*Preferred Stocks	5,877,273
*Stocks of Associated Insurance Companies	8,126,427
*Other Stocks	15,749,545
Administrative Office Buildings	3,680,583
Premiums in Course of Collection (Not over 90 days past due)	7,715,469
Accrued Interest and Rents	484,474
Other Assets	1,612,092
Admitted Assets	$137,306,809

LIABILITIES

Reserve of Unearned Premiums	$ 37,159,233
Provision for Unpaid Claims	43,530,378
Miscellaneous Liabilities	7,863,293
Reserve for United States and Canadian Income Taxes	1,927,668
General Contingency Reserve	14,566,641
Capital $ 7,500,000	
Surplus 24,759,596	
Capital and Surplus	32,259,596
Total	$137,306,809

*Eligible bonds amortized. Insurance stocks valued on basis of pro-rata share of capital and surplus. All other securities at quotations prescribed by National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

Net Premiums written during 1950	$ 99,471,210
Increase over 1949	9,399,592

Canadian policyholders are also protected by Canadian Bonds deposited with the Receiver-General of Canada for their exclusive security.

Net Premiums written in Canada during 1950 (Casualty)	$ 7,151,958
Increase over 1949	328,017

Ask your Investment Dealer or Broker for prospectus.

CALVIN BULLOCK
Ltd.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

"COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of 25 cents per share has been declared on the no par value common stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited payable June 1st, 1951 to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 1st, 1951.

By Order of the Board,
FRED HUNT, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.

Preferred Shares Of Leading Food Company Offer 4.61% Return On Your Money

From coast to coast in Canada and in the United States, the name of Weston is well and favourably known as a manufacturer and distributor of fine biscuits, bread, cakes and other quality food products. In Canada, the Weston organization includes some of the oldest and best known companies in the food business such as William Neilson, Limited, McCormick's Limited, William Patterson Limited, Dr. Jackson Foods Limited and Western Grocers, Limited. A substantial interest is also held in Loblaw Groceterias Co., Limited, one of Canada's largest chain food store companies.

For a sound investment with attractive income, as principals, we offer for sale:

George Weston Limited

4½% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares (Par Value $100)

Price: $97.50 per share and accrued dividend to yield 4.61%

These preferred shares—

- are preferred as to capital and as to dividends which accrue from April 23, 1951.
- are redeemable at 104.
- are supported by net tangible assets equivalent to $234 per share.
- are entitled to a dividend rate of 4½% per annum payable quarterly. Consolidated net profits have covered maximum annual preferred dividend requirements of $540,000 over 2.50 times on the average for the past 10 years and over 3.50 times for 1950.
- are considered legal for investment by insurance companies.

Application has been made for listing these shares on the Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver stock exchanges.

George Weston Limited has had an excellent dividend record having paid regular dividends on its outstanding preferred stocks ever since incorporation in 1928 and on its common shares since 1930 without any reduction.

For additional details, we shall be glad to send you a copy of the official prospectus.

Phone, wire or mail your order today.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY LIMITED

50 King Street West, Toronto — Telephone: EMpire 4-0161

276 St. James Street West, Montreal — Telephone: HArbour 4261

Offices: Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Montreal, New York

Labor's Colombo Plan

Unions Will Finance Labor Colleges In India and South-East Asia

by L. J. Rogers

THIS WEEK Charles Millard, Canadian Director of the United Steel Workers' union, put a cheque in the mail—a cheque for $5,000 that will help finance an adult education project in India. Four weeks ago, the union leader forwarded another $5,000 cheque overseas for the same project.

The cheques represent the proceeds to date of a nation-wide campaign in the steel workers' union to support what has been called "Labor's Colombo Plan." This program is sponsored by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions*; through it, unions of the western world will finance the setting up of labor colleges in India and elsewhere in south-east Asia.

These cheques are noteworthy for several reasons. For one thing, they represent the first direct cash contribution Canada has made to help India at this decisive stage of her fight against poverty and ignorance. For another, the cheques, representing funds voted by rank-and-file union members out of their union local funds, offer concrete evidence that Canadian labor isn't entirely bound up in its own private problems of wages and hours.

Early last year, the international labor body, representing 51 million workers in 59 countries, had sent a delegation on a four-month tour of the Far East, and had established a regional office in Singapore. Among the conclusions reached by the ICFTU observers, two were foremost: (1) a strong, democratic labor movement will be essential in the key nation of India if southeast Asia is to remain on our side in the cold war; (2) immediate action, even on a small scale, is preferable to well-meaning resolutions promising great things at some indefinite future time.

It was decided to make a start early in 1951 by setting up training centres in India, where men and women from various industries and regions learn how a democratic labor movement can be built, and the part it can play in the growth of the new India.

Immediate task of the labor colleges will not be just the training of future union organizers; instead it will be to find and train, as quickly as possible, labor spokesmen to speak for the working people of India during the next few crucial years when the Indian economy will be rebuilt

*The ICFTU broke away from the older international body, the World Federation of Trade Unions, when the latter became a sounding board for Communists from the state-dominated labor bodies in the iron curtain countries (SN Nov. 15, 1949). It has recently turned a hard bright light on what it terms "intolerable" conditions on board half of the 800 ships of Panama registry, and is exerting considerable pressure — including a boycott — to have the conditions improved.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES . . . .

Organization Surveys
Sales, Distribution and Marketing
Cost, Production and Budgetary Controls
Office Systems
Supervisory Training in Cost Reduction
Time and Motion Study
Incentive Plans
Personnel Selection, Training and Administration

J. D. WOODS & GORDON LIMITED
15 Wellington St. W., Toronto, Canada

J. D. Woods, *Chairman* — W. L. Gordon, *President*
G. P. Clarkson — J. G. Glassco — J. A. Lowden — R. Presgrave — B. H. Rieger — D. M. Turnbull
G. B. Bailey — J. J. Carson — G. M. McGregor — R. A. Read — A. N. Steiner

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 255

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Friday, the first day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1951.

By Order of the Board.
T. H. ATKINSON, General Manager.
Montreal, Que., April 17, 1951.

RESOURCES OF CANADA INVESTMENT FUND LTD.
FONDS DE PLACEMENT DES RESSOURCES DU CANADA LTÉE

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of FOUR CENTS per share has been declared on the outstanding Common Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on 15th May, 1951 to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th April, 1951, and to holders of Bearer Share Warrants on presentation of Coupon No. 2 on and after 15th May, 1951, as stated therein.

By order of the Board.
ADJUTOR SAVARD,
Assistant Secretary.
Montreal, Que., 20th April, 1951.

—Canada Wide

STEELWORKERS' *Millard: Between guns economic aid, a poor balance.*

with the help of the Commonwealth Colombo Plan and America's Point Four program.

When Millard returned to Canada and launched his union-wide campaign to raise $25,000 for these training centres, he had doubts about the response to an appeal which involved such far away, intangible issues. But he didn't have long to wait before he was reassured. Meeting on the night following receipt of Millard's letter announcing the campaign, the Steel Workers' local at Sydney, NS, voted $2,500 towards the fund. Contributions of proportionate size have been paid in, or pledged by locals in Hamilton, Ottawa, Sault Ste Marie, Oshawa, Guelph, Gananoque, London, Owen Sound, Winnipeg, Timmins, Montreal and Toronto. Millard now believes that the fund will be in sight of its objective within a few more weeks.

Encouraged by the response to the Steel Workers' drive, the Canadian Congress of Labor opened a campaign for a similar $25,000 objective among its member unions.

In his announcement Secretary-Treasurer Pat Conroy quoted a portion of the "Declaration of a Positive Economic Philosophy" adopted at last year's CCL convention in Winnipeg. In that spirit Conroy explained: "We believe that contribution toward this fund will, to some extent at least, implement the Winnipeg declaration and show that this is . . . a clear statement of what we feel should be done to remove the menace of Communism from the world."

According to Millard, the plan fits into the defence program this way: "Unless we demonstrate our desire to help India, that nation may be lost to the democracies, and this in turn could affect our own destinies for generations to come. . . . Our defence program today is essential, but it is not enough to build tanks and planes — these are emergency measures which do nothing to remedy the basic causes of world conflict . . . there is not a proper balance between what we are spending on defence and what we plan to spend on the Colombo Plan."

The response to this kind of talk from all groups—labor, business and professions—has been favorable. In Millard's opinion, the general public seems to be ahead of its nominal leadership on this issue, just as rank-and-file unionists seem to be a couple of jumps in front of their directors.

The ICFTU has recognized the broad scope of the problem by carrying out surveys not only in Southeast Asia, but also in the Far East, Africa and the Middle East. Programs similar to that planned for India will later be started in many other under-developed countries.

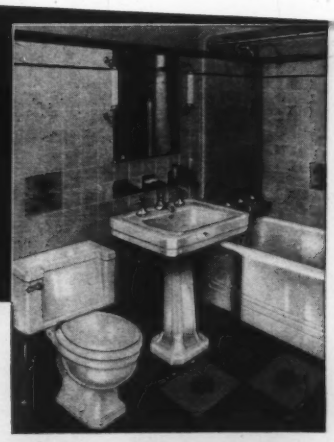
CANADIAN CLUB HEAD

ROYDON M. BARBOUR, *Executive Vice-President and a Director of Consolidated Press Limited, has just been elected President of the Canadian Club of Toronto. Well-known in publishing and advertising circles, Mr. Barbour has served on the executive committee of the Canadian Club for three years as Honorary Secretary and during last year as a Vice-President.*

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
905 Bank of Montreal Bldg.
Toronto

THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD
SUN INSURANCE OFFICE Ltd.
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE MARINE CASUALTY
TORONTO
MONTREAL WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER
EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

DOMINION
DOMINION HEATING EQUIPMENT
BEST COPY AVAILABLE



For Health, Comfort and Eye Appeal specify plumbing fixtures [illegible]" Dominion

When Travelling Carry
PACIFIC EXPRESS
TRAVELLERS CHEQUES
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CANADIAN PACIFIC AGENTS AND MOST BANKS

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance
Lumbermens
MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
Agency Inquiries Invited
Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies
"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

Preferred Shares Of Leading Food Company Offer 4.61% Return On Your Money

From coast to coast in Canada and in the United States, the name of Weston is well and favourably known as a manufacturer and distributor of fine biscuits, bread, cakes and other quality food products. In Canada, the Weston organization includes some of the oldest and best known [illegible] such as William Neilson,

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

— are [illegible] $234 per share.

— are entitled to a dividend rate of 4½% per annum payable quarterly. Consolidated net profits have covered maximum annual preferred dividend requirements of $540,000 over 2.50 times on the average for the past 10 years and over 3.50 times for 1950.

— are considered legal for investment by insurance companies.

Application has been made for listing these shares on the Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver stock exchanges.

George Weston Limited has had an excellent dividend record having paid regular dividends on its outstanding preferred stocks ever since incorporation in 1928 and on its common shares since 1930 without any reduction.

For additional details, we shall be glad to send you a copy of the official prospectus.

Phone, wire or mail your orde[illegible]

McLEOD, YO[illegible]

by L.

THIS
dian
Worke
mail—
help fi
ject in
union l
000 ch
project.

The c
to date
the ste
what
ombo
sored
tion
it, u
fina
in I
Asia.

The
severa
repres
tribut
India
fight
For

—CP

SHARP TEAM

THIS happy crew makes up the Sioux Lookout "Hawks", a team of pupils from the Anglican Indian residential school at Sioux Lookout. The team has built up an impressive record of wins in bantam circles in Ontario centres. Team has been touring under the sponsorship of the Citizenship and Health Departments. Coach is Bruce McCulley.

*The
intern
of Tra
sound
state
curta
has
what
boar
regis
surp
con

INSURANCE

CHECKS AND BALANCES

OVER the centuries—it must be remembered that some insurance companies go back to the eighteenth century—the insurance industry has developed certain conditions which, written into policies, act as checks and balances. They have been pretty well formulated out of the companies' experience and they are designed to protect both insured as well as the insurer.

For example, the body of a fire policy states that the company must be notified if other insurance is taken out to cover the property insured. If the insured has, at the date of the issuance of the policy, other insurance on the property covered which is not disclosed to the insurer, or effects any insurance thereon without the written assent of the insurer, the insurance company shall only be liable for payment of a rateable proportion of the loss.

The basic premise behind this condition is that no person shall make a profit out of his insurance. In addition, only those having an insurable interest may benefit from the policy.

This insurable interest principle is one of the main bulwarks of the insurance policy. It might be defined roughly as follows: A person has an insurable interest in the object whenever he may suffer personal loss by the destruction or injury of it.

Jones has a building worth $50,000. Normally he would take out insurance for full value with one company. But Jones may not be able to afford the premium at the moment and he covers the building to the extent of $25,000. A little while later he takes out another $10,000 with another company, and later still a further $10,000 with a third company. He may spread the insurance in this manner in order to please friends in the business.

The procedure is quite valid so long as Jones keeps the insuring companies properly informed of his actions and he is, of course, entitled to place his insurance where he wills.

Share the Loss

If the building is completely destroyed, each company pays its full amount of the loss, providing the insurance carried in the three companies is not subject to co-insurance. On the other hand, if Jones had suffered only a partial loss, the companies would make their payments in proportion. —*Douglas R. Weston*

Everyone trusts the Navigator

of a ship or aircraft—and he in turn trusts and calls upon the light-house and coastal radio stations for dependable bearings. You, too, can call upon Canadian Bearings for all your bearing requirements. Just write, telegraph or telephone for fast, dependable bearing service!

CANADIAN BEARINGS LIMITED
71 ELM ST TORONTO

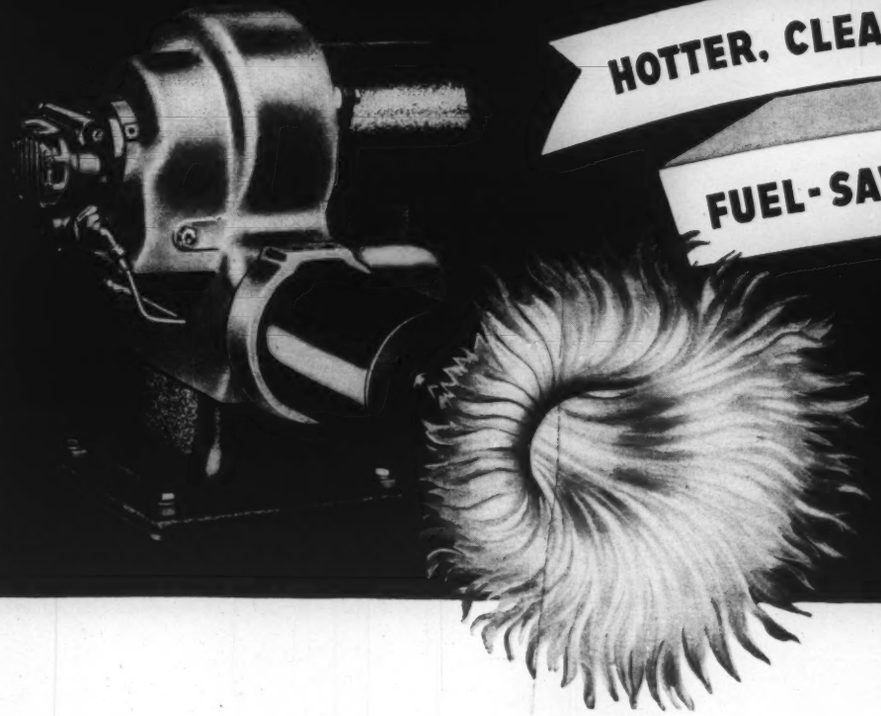
"Standard" DOMINION

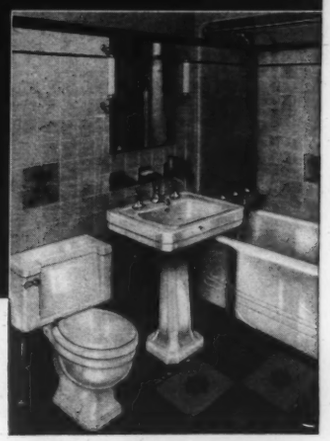
"Standard" PLUMBING FIXTURES DOMINION HEATING EQUIPMENT

The *Arcoflame* Oil Burner

HOTTER, CLEANER

FUEL-SAVING FLAME





The Arcoflame is a great favorite with families who heat with oil because of its operating efficiency and economy. Noted for its fuel-saving "sunflower" flame, the Arcoflame features such outstanding engineering developments as —

- The Turbometer which meters and whirls the air into the combustion chamber to give clean and complete combustion . . .
- The Flo-Stat that regulates the oil flow . . .
- The Arco-Mute Tube that carries the correct amount of oil to the nozzle . . .
- And the Flame Stabilizer which permits precise adjustment and regulation of burner flame while burner is in operation.

For Health, Comfort and Eye Appeal specify plumbing fixtures bearing the "Standard" Dominion name. This name is the dependable mark of quality in bathtubs, lavatories, water closets, kitchen sinks and laundry trays. They cost no more.

Made in Canada for Canadians by

Standard Sanitary & DOMINION RADIATOR LIMITED

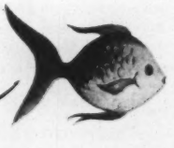
TORONTO CANADA

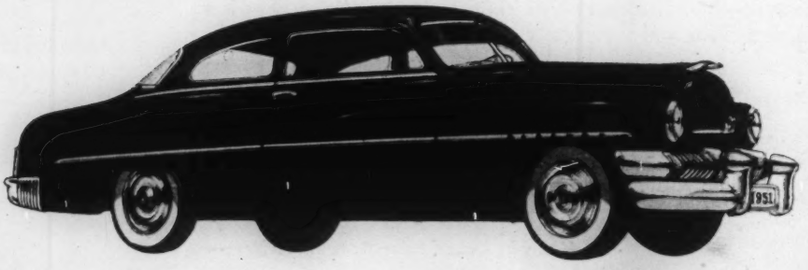
SERVING HOME AND INDUSTRY

"Standard" PLUMBING FIXTURES • DOMINION HEATING EQUIPMENT

the NEW 1951 Mercury

White sidewall tires, fender skirts and chrome wheel trim rings optional at extra cost.

Mighty Beautiful 



the Mighty, Beautiful 1951 Mercury

MERCURY LINCOLN Meteor

FOR YOUR DEMONSTRATION DRIVE—SEE YOUR MERCURY DEAL

Listen to "The M
Theatre" ev
Friday nigh
Dominion Net